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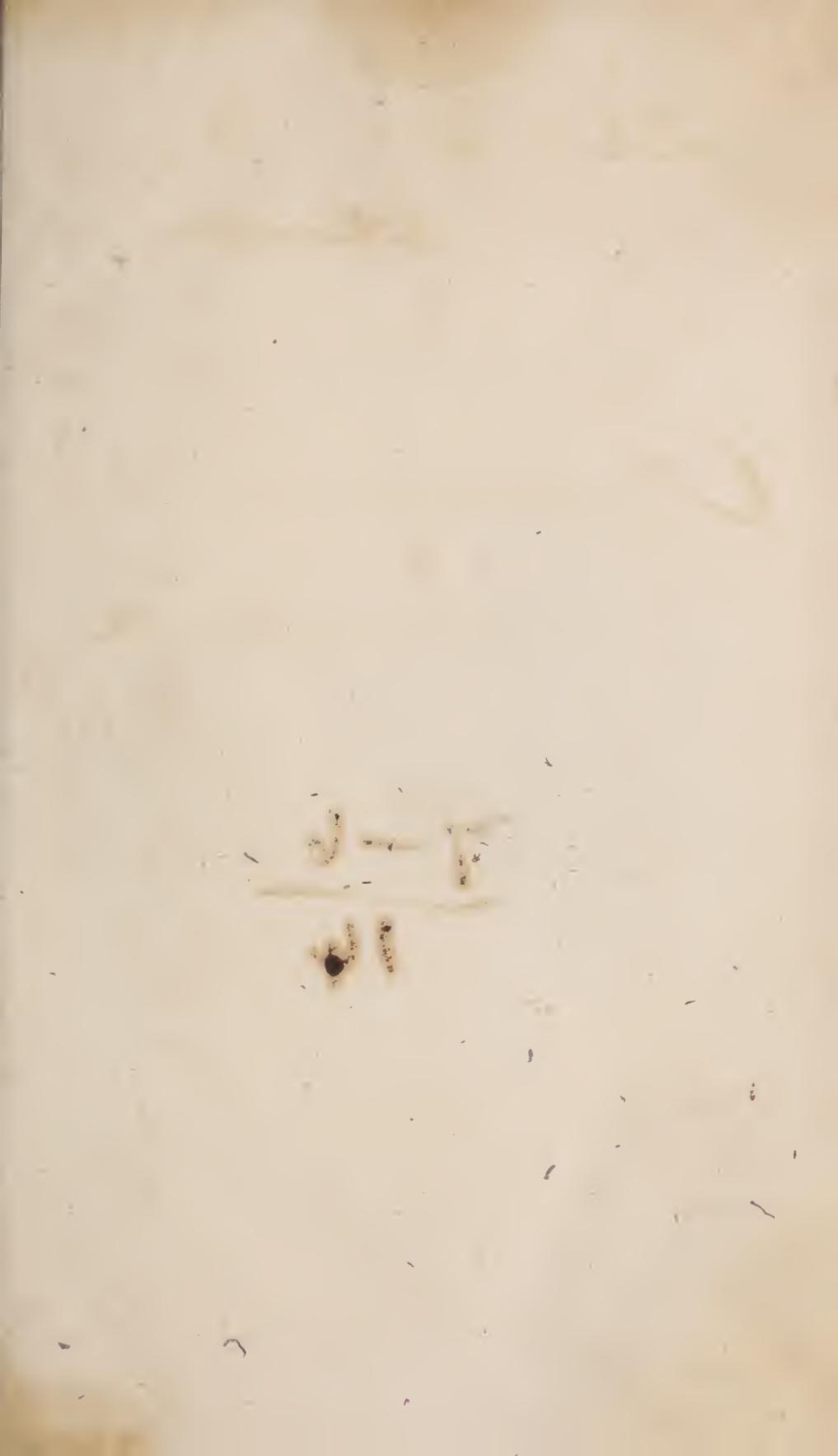
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
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COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.]

OCTOBER, 1833.

[No. 8.

MR. WHITTLESEY'S ADDRESS.

ON the Fourth of July last, the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, a distinguished Representative in Congress from Ohio, delivered an address before the Tallmadge Colonization Society in that State, which is characterised by the strong good sense and enlightened patriotism of its author. We are not acquainted with any paper on the subject of Colonization, which better deserves the attentive perusal and serious reflection of the American people.—Its high merits will be at once perceived in the extracts which we purpose to subjoin.

After some preliminary remarks, the orator proceeds to sustain the following propositions, viz. 1st, that the American Colonization Society merits the confidence of all: 2nd, that immediate abolition should not find advocates with any.

"In discussing these points," says MR. WHITTLESEY,

"It shall be my aim not to wound unnecessarily, the feelings of those who are converts to the new doctrine of abolition: but I will appeal to their sober judgments, and not to their passions, with the hope, that some of them may pause, before they become identified with a party whose predominance will dispense with the celebration of this national anniversary.—The discovery and settlement of America, have produced great changes in the social and political relations of man; and their ultimate consequences, are beyond the foresight of human discernment, or anticipation. While this Republic has been an asylum for the oppressed of all civilized nations, it is a lamentable truth, that a portion of the human family is held in bondage, in contradiction to the annunciation of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are born free and equal." The first slave ship that entered our waters, ascended the James river in Virginia, in 1620. Why the Supreme Ruler permitted the abduction of the Africans, their transportation to this country, and their bondage, is beyond our finite comprehension: but in this, as in all the ways of his Providence, it is our duty to confide in his wisdom, and to remain firm in the belief, that his purposes will be accomplished. The introduction of slaves into the different colonies, was encouraged by the British Government: and although the Puritans who settled New England, were driven from the altars of their fathers by persecution, even *they* were not conscientiously scrupulous against holding their fellow men in bondage: and if slavery did not exist as extensively in the Northern, as in the Southern States, climate was a more efficient preventive than conscience. The rigor of a Northern climate was not congenial to the blacks; the comparative sterility of the soil, was not inviting to their natural indolence and effeminacy; and the production would not defray the expense of slave-labor—while a Southern climate approximated toward that of Africa, the soil was wrought with less labor, and the productions of the earth were more abundant, and brought higher prices in foreign markets, when they did not compete with those of other countries. Not only did the British Government encourage the introduction of slaves into the Southern States, but it enacted laws, tending to increase the value of slave-labor in the British West India Islands, by imposing heavy duties on the production of those possessions, when imported into the colonies from other countries. Hence, as early as 1733, a duty of nine pence sterling, was imposed on every gallon of rum, six pence on every gallon of molasses, and five shillings on every hundred weight of sugar, when imported into the plantations from other colonies. While this policy was pursued with her colonies, thereby

enriching her treasury and her subjects at home, slavery was not permitted within the kingdom of Great Britain; and it has been the pride of her orators, that "the British law makes liberty commensurate with, and inseparable from, the British soil; which proclaims even to the stranger and the sojourner, the moment he sets his foot upon British earth, that the ground on which he stands is holy, and consecrated by the genius of universal emancipation."

"Several of the provinces, before the revolution, foresaw the evils of slavery, and presented humble petitions to the Throne, to prevent the importation of slaves. The Burgesses of Virginia, implored the King "to remove those restraints on the governors of the colony, which inhibited them from assenting to such laws as might check so very pernicious a commerce;" and the address contains the following prophetic language:—"The importation of slaves into the colonies from the coast of Africa, has long been considered as a trade of greatness; and under its encouragement, we have too much reason to fear, will endanger the very existence of your Majesty's dominions. We are sensible that some of your Majesty's subjects in Great Britain, may reap emolument from this sort of traffic: but when we consider that it greatly retards the settlement of the colonies with more white inhabitants, and may in time have the most destructive influence, we presume to hope, that the interests of a few will be disregarded, when placed in competition with the security and happiness of such numbers of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects."

"When speaking of the inhumanity of the slave-trade, and the evils it has entailed on the country, those of the present generation are apt to attach the blame exclusively to the inhabitants in the Southern States; whereas, it will be found, on examining the early history of those States, that slavery was imposed upon them, against their remonstrances, and entreaties, by that very government, whose *professed* policy it now is, when slave-labor no longer enriches her, to cut asunder the tie that binds the slave to his master. I have dwelt longer on the origin of slavery in this country, and on the measures of the British Government, than I should otherwise have done, if I had not lately seen a letter written by an American, (whom I suppose to be Mr. Garrison),* in England, giving an account of the proceedings of a meeting of an Anti-Slavery association, in which he says (I cite the sentiment, not having the paper before me, I do not know as I use the exact words), he was ashamed of his country, and hid his face, for fear he should be recognized as an American. I do not envy the feelings of any American, who has thus spoken of his country in the face of the world—of the country that gave him birth, and to whose Institutions he is indebted for whatever he possesses. Ashamed of his country! Yes; of that country that is unrivalled in her free Institutions—in her prosperity—in her enterprises—and in her march of intellect. Ashamed of that country, whose free Institutions are models for those who are regaining their liberty, by disputing "the divine right of Kings!" If he was ashamed of his country, because slavery is tolerated here, and she had been reproached for it by Englishmen, why did he not avail himself of the occasion, to stand forth in defence of his country's honor, and trace the evils of slavery to the British Government, which forced them upon us, against our remonstrances, and our humble petitions? Why did he not crimson the cheeks of a British audience, by advertizing to a treaty made by their government with Spain in 1713, stipulating to import 144,000 negroes to be held in perpetual slavery? If he had done this, it would have been in time for him afterwards, to have proclaimed, he was ashamed of his country, and have hid his face in view of her dishonor!

"Slavery was legalized in most if not in all the States, at the commencement, and until after the close of the revolution; and at the South, property to a large amount was vested in slaves. The number of slaves in the middle and Eastern States, was comparatively small; and early measures were taken by a part of them, for a gradual emancipation of those they held in bondage. The whites were sufficient for all the purposes of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; and the immediate removal of all the blacks, would not seriously have affected any of those great interests; nor was the individual loss of property very great, when the abolition of slavery took place. Notwithstanding the rapid increase of the white population in New York, and the great disparity between the number of the whites and the blacks, still slavery has existed there until within a very short period. During the war, and under the confederation, the States retained their sovereignty and power over the subject; and it was not until the formation of the Constitution, that the power to check the slave-trade was relinquished to the general government. There are those in this audience whose ages warrant me in saying, they know from having lived at that period; and those who have since come upon the stage, must have learned from their general reading, that the articles of confederation were found to be wholly inadequate for the purpose of either conducting our internal concerns, or maintaining our commerce abroad, or for discharging our duty towards the Indian tribes—and that the period for forming a General Government, was looked for with the deepest solicitude, by most of those who had been the most conspicuous in conducting the nation through the war. Mutual jealousies and conflicting interests existed, and to allay the one, and conciliate the other, put in requisition, all the wisdom, intelligence and prudence, that so pre-eminently distinguished the statesmen of that period. Each State was sovereign, and political power was to be so adjusted, as to impart to the general government sufficient to answer the great ends of its creation, with the least violation of the rights of the States, of which the object of the grant was susceptible. The number of slaves at the formation of the Constitution, in the States of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware,

* Professor Green, in a subsequent address, said the person alluded to was not Mr. G. but an American from Massachusetts. The error is corrected.

North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, exceeded six hundred thousand; whose value to the owners was more than one hundred and eighty millions of dollars. The States were embarrassed by a protracted war, that had wasted their finances, and heavily taxed human life in achieving their independence. If the abolition of slavery had then been demanded, the convention that met at Philadelphia on the 14th of May 1787, to form a Constitution, would not have remained in session a day. The present generation cannot form an accurate idea of that important crisis, without attentively examining the resolutions passed by the Legislatures of the respective States, approving the call of a convention. The independence of the States had been acknowledged; but there was no controlling power over them; civil divisions were engendered; they were not secure at home, nor respected abroad. The language of the Virginia act, expressed the almost universal sentiment that then prevailed throughout all the States. "The crisis is arrived at which the good people of America are to decide the solemn question, whether they will by wise and magnanimous efforts, reap the just fruits of that independence which they have so gloriously acquired, and of that union which they have cemented with so much of their common blood; or whether by giving way to unmanly jealousies and prejudices, or to partial and transitory interests, they will renounce the auspicious blessings prepared for them by the revolution, and furnish to its enemies an eventual triumph over those, by whose virtue and valor, it has been accomplished. The same extended and noble policy, and the same fraternal and affectionate sentiments, which originally determined the citizens of this commonwealth to unite with their brethren of the other States, in establishing a federal government, cannot but be felt with equal force now, as motives to lay aside every inferior consideration, and to concur in such further concessions and provisions, as may be necessary to secure the great objects for which that government was instituted, and to render the United States as happy in peace, as they have been glorious in war."

"It was not until after the adoption of the Constitution, that the European powers, and particularly Great Britain, abandoned the fond hope, that we should not be able to establish a general, or maintain a republican form of government.

"A perplexing and difficult question to dispose of by the convention, was the basis of representation; but no one presumed to doubt the master held his slave, as an article of property wholly without the power of the general government to control; while the political weight which should be given to him, was deemed to be within the scope of the powers of the convention, and to be settled by compact. You all know the representation for the slaves was fixed at three-fifths. Taxation, without representation, had been one of the grievances complained of by the colonies; and if the slaves had been excluded from any representation, the free States, to preserve the semblance of consistency, must have discharged the debt of the revolution, and have borne in all after times the expenses of the government, according to the representation of the white population. If the abolition of slavery had been proposed, the South would have insisted on an equivalent, which was without the power of the other States to have yielded or given.

"Why the slave-trade was not prohibited, at the formation of the Constitution, is less satisfactory to my mind. The committee of detail to whom the drafting of a Constitution was referred, consisted of Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina; Mr. Randolph, of Virginia; Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Gorham, of Massachusetts; and Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut.—A majority of this committee was from the non-slaveholding States. The committee reported on the 6th of August 1787, after the convention had been in session near three months, and after the various propositions and amendments had been freely and at length discussed. The 4th section of the 7th article was as follows: "No tax, or other duty, shall be laid by the Legislature on articles exported from any State, nor on the migration, or importation, of such persons as the several States shall think proper to admit: nor shall such migration or importation be prohibited."

"On the 21st of August, a motion was made to insert the word "free" before the word "persons," so as to restrict the prohibition to such "*free persons*" as the several States should think proper to admit. This motion was not decided; nor do the journals show by whom it was made; and on the next day, this section with others were referred to a committee appointed by ballot, consisting of one member from each State. This committee consisted of Mr. Langdon, of New Hampshire; Mr. King, of Massachusetts; Mr. Johnston, of Connecticut; Mr. Livingston, of New Jersey; Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Dickinson, of Delaware; Mr. Martin, of Maryland; Mr. Madison, of Virginia; Mr. Williamson, of North Carolina; Mr. Pinkney, of South Carolina; and Mr. Baldwin, of Georgia. On the 24th of August, Mr. Livingston reported the following, as a substitute for so much of the 4th article of the 7th section as was referred to the committee: "The migration or importation of such persons as the several States now existing, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Legislature prior to the year 1800; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such migration or importation, at a rate not exceeding the average of the duties laid on imports." On the next day the time within which slaves might be imported was extended to the year 1808. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, voting in the affirmative; and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia, in the negative. The section was further amended without a division, by inserting a clause that Congress might impose a tax of ten dollars for each person, so imported; and the section thus amended was agreed to, without a division, as it now stands in the Constitution. It thus appears, that the importation of slaves without restriction, was recommended by a committee, a majority of whom was from the free States; that afterwards, a member from New

Jersey made a report limiting the period to 1800; that all the New England States, represented in the convention, voted to extend the time to 1805, while Delaware and Virginia voted in the negative. If the New England States had voted in the negative, the proposition would not have been carried. I have not concocted these facts, by way of censure, or reproach; for more enlightened, patriotic and benevolent men, never represented New England in the national councils, than those who participated in the formation of the Constitution. It is a subject of deep regret, however, in which the Southern States participate, that the slave-trade was not prohibited by the convention, from and after the adoption of the Constitution.

"The different censuses show the number of slaves to be as follows:—

"In 1790, 697,697; in 1800, 896,849; in 1810, 1,191,364; in 1820, 1,538,128; and in 1830, 2,011,320.

"The alarming increase of slaves, had attracted the attention of several distinguished gentlemen at the South, long before the formation of the Colonization Society, in the winter of 1816 and '17. Various projects were suggested, and among them was one to colonize the free blacks on the Western vacant lands. This was objectionable, as they might in the process of time become dangerous neighbors. Another was to make an arrangement with the Colony at Sierra Leone. Mr. Jefferson opened a correspondence with the company, under a resolution passed by the Legislature of Virginia in 1801; but without success. Dr. Thornton, of Washington, in 1787, made arrangements to plant a Colony on the Western coast of Africa, by emigrants from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which failed for the want of funds.—The idea of colonizing the free people of color, and such as might be emancipated for that purpose, has never been abandoned by very many of the distinguished men in Virginia, from the time it was suggested by Mr. Jefferson in 1777, to the present time; and the cause has, during all this period, gained strength.

"Various causes have conspired to retard the prosecution of a plan, prompted by a sense of justice, the peace and happiness of the white population, and the most enlarged philanthropy. From the peace of 1783, to 1787, we had no General Government; and the States, as well as individuals, were employed in repairing the losses sustained by the war. After the adoption of the Constitution, several years were consumed in organizing the Government, and suppressing internal dissensions. From the commencement of the French revolution, to the dethronement of Buonaparte, the European powers were engaged in desolating wars, except at short intervals; and during the same period, our own commerce was swept from the ocean by the two great belligerent powers; or suffered to perish by the enactment of our own Government; and we were involved in a war of near three years continuance. Until peace was restored, the time was not propitious for maturing any extensive scheme for ameliorating the condition of any large portion of the human family. More has been accomplished since 1815, to elevate the moral character of man, in the establishment or extension of Bible Societies, Sabbath Schools, foreign and domestic missions, education and temperate Societies—and for the relief of the indigent in the organization of humane associations—and for reclaiming the vicious, in the establishment of houses for juvenile delinquents, in the principal towns and cities—and for relieving the distressed, in the establishment of hospitals and asylums—than was accomplished in the previous century. Miracles have not been wrought; but the deaf and dumb have become learned in the sciences, and the blind have been taught to read; whole tribes and nations in the South seas have been Christianized—the ignorant have been instructed—the intemperate have been reclaimed—and the indigent and distressed relieved.—The policy of Kingdoms and States, has radically changed. Formerly, all difficulties between sovereign powers, not arranged by treaty, were decided by force; now, wars have nearly ceased, by appealing to reason, and a moral sense of right and wrong, or by the arbitrament of another sovereign power. Such is the era in which we live. Among the most important of all the associations, of which our own time imparts any knowledge, or history records, whether considered as an act of justice to the degraded, and enslaved African, or in the light of the most liberal and enlarged philanthropy, or as the means of civilizing and Christianizing one hundred and fifty millions of human beings—is the Colonization Society.

"Peace, having removed the many obstacles created by a state of war, against restoring to Africa her long oppressed sons, the Rev. Robert Finley, a respectable clergyman in New Jersey, "of great humanity and benevolence," took the first efficient step to organize an association for colonizing free people of color on the Western coast of Africa. He was a man of untiring perseverance, of the most active zeal, of exemplary piety, of sincerity and humility, and well qualified for so great a work. He had bestowed upon it much deep reflection; and having come to the conclusion that the plan was practicable, and that the benefits would be unspeakably great in reference to the country, to the blacks themselves, and to Africa, he repaired to Washington, in December, 1816, for the purpose of enlisting several distinguished men to second his views. He went from house to house, and from chamber to chamber, to bespeak for his project a favorable consideration. His efforts proving successful, he called a meeting and organized a Society, on the 28th of December, 1816. True, he did not long survive—but he saw in prospective the slaves freed from their bondage, and restored to the land of their fathers, and Africa raised from her degradation, to take her stand among the nations of the earth. He was not permitted like Moses from Mount Nebo, to see the goodly land, with his natural eyes; but like Moses he died with the full assurance, that Africa would be reclaimed and redeemed. He might have said of Africa as Moses spake of Israel: "Happy art thou, O Africa; who is like unto thee, O people saved of the Lord, the shield of thy help, and who is the sword of thy excellency! and thine enemies shall be found liars unto thee, and thou shalt tread upon their high places."

"At this meeting Bushrod Washington presided, and it was composed of gentlemen from different sections of the United States, whose confidence was strengthened, by the zeal and full assurance of the reverend progenitor of the scheme. Fame will claim this little band as hers, and the name of Finley will be inscribed high on her roll. The novelty, and vastness of the undertaking, precluded for a while, the adoption of any efficient measures for commencing the Colony, farther than to prepare the public for co-operating in it. The scheme was without governmental patronage, and without funds; and had nothing to recommend it, but its own intrinsic merits. It had to encounter prejudices of opposite characters. At the South, it was represented to be a scheme of the free States, to lessen the political power of the slaveholding States, and to spread a general discontent among the slaves, which in time would break out into open and devastating rebellion. At the North, it was said, the scheme originated with the slaveholders, whose motives were to send off a few of the more enlightened free blacks, that they might rivet more firmly the fetters of the slaves. The war left us burdened with a national debt, of about \$130,000,000, and the people greatly embarrassed by speculations in bank stock, and other property, and by overtrading. Property throughout the country in five years fell fifty per cent. in value, and in very many instances our most enterprising citizens, who had fondly anticipated they were accumulating fortunes, on being pressed for their debts, learned with sorrow they were bankrupts. The Society depended on voluntary contributions to prosecute her designs, and these could not be obtained, for the reasons assigned. In no wise daunted by these embarrassments, several pious, patriotic, humane, and benevolent persons, were unremitting in their devotion to the cause. Knowing its success, under Providence, depended wholly on public sentiment, they spent much of their time in removing the prejudices, which designing or misguided men had excited against it, and in demonstrating the practicability of planting a Colony on the shores of Africa; and in enforcing the benefits that would follow to this country, to the blacks, and to Africa. Never have exertions been crowned with more favorable results. Opposition has been arraigned before the judgment seat of reason, and has confessed her error; and prejudice, the most unconquerable enemy to the success of any benevolent measure, has yielded to the light of truth. There are some lamentable exceptions to these remarks.

"Fourteen States have passed resolutions approving the plan of Colonization, and almost every ecclesiastical body in the United States, has recommended the Society to the patronage of the Christian community."

After noticing the labours of Messrs. MILLS and BURGESS; the Act of Congress of March 2nd, 1807, prohibiting the slave-trade after the time limited in the Constitution should expire; the purchase and colonization by the Society of thirty-eight Africans imported into the United States in violation of that Act, who but for the interposition of the Society, would have been doomed to perpetual slavery under a law of Georgia, in the early efforts of the Society; the treaty made in December, 1820, by DR. AYRES and LIEUTENANT STOCKTON, for the site at Cape Montserado; from which period, MR. W. remarks, "the efficient operations of the Society should be dated;" the intrepidity and invaluable services of MR. ASHMUN; the exertions at home of BISHOP MEADE, MR. KEY, and other eminent friends of the Society, MR. WHITTLESEY thus sketches the progress of the Colony:—

"In 1821, the Colony consisted of 140, and in 1824, of 240, and in 1832, of 2061, exclusive of 400 captured Africans, who were restored to their country at the expense of the U. States. The number of scholars taught in three schools, on the 2nd of January, 1832, was 175; and the branches taught were spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar.—The Colony now falls but little, if any, short of 3000. The commerce of the Colony is in a most prosperous and flourishing condition. The exports consist principally of dye woods, ivory, hides, gold, palm oil and rice, whose value in 1831, amounted to \$88,911, and were considerably more than the value of the exports from the whole of the Connecticut Reserve by the Lake, in any one of the first twenty years after the settlements commenced. Coffee, and the tropical fruits, grow spontaneously, and the soil and climate are favorable to the culture of cotton. The name of Liberia was given to a site at Cape Montserado, at the seventh anniversary of the Society, on the 20th of February, 1824—and denotes "a settlement of persons made free." The designation was given by Robert Goodloe Harper, of Baltimore, a man eminent for his talents, for his private virtues, and public munificence."

After advertizing to the early disasters and ultimate success of the scheme of colonization; to the British Colony at Sierra Leone; and to the inadequacy of the laudable efforts of missionaries to the civilization and Christianization of Africa, the orator thus proceeds:—

"It is computed there are in Africa 150 languages spoken, of which 70 only are known to the civilized world. If you send civilization by Africans, not merely as missionaries, but by the formation of colonies, you disarm jealousy and discord, and you inspire that confidence, which will alone insure success. The influence of the Colony has already had the most happy effect upon two of the neighboring tribes, whose kings have sent their children to the Colony, to be instructed in the schools, and to be taught the mechanical and agricultural arts. The negroes are a simple, honest, inoffensive, but timid people, without a single trait of the

savage ferocity that distinguished the aborigines of this country. Their kindness and hospitality to the Landers, generally, would do honor to refined society. They have towns and villages, whose markets are supplied with corn, rice, beef, mutton, different kinds of fowls, fish, butter, cheese, palm oil, beans and peas; and in some of the larger towns, thousands attend the market in a day. Bohoo, more than thirty days travel from the coast, in the kingdom of Yarriba, is enclosed by three walls, and in circumference is about 20 miles. It is not as compact, as the towns and cities in more civilized and commercial countries; but its population is vastly beyond what we have been accustomed to think any town in the interior of Africa possessed. The land in many parts of Western Africa lately explored, is of a deep rich soil, and will not lose by a comparison with the richest sections of England. The late explorations of western and central Africa, have furnished us with much information essentially necessary in the prosecution of the system of colonization. Is the plan of restoring the negroes to Africa chimerical? and if so, wherein? There is a grandeur in the conception, that throws into the shade the establishment of all other colonies, of which history gives us any account. A people have been torn from their country by violence, and have been sold into bondage. At a time when their labor is productive—when more than five hundred millions of money is vested in them, it is proposed to restore them by their consent, to their country and to freedom: and not only so, but to instruct, civilize and christianize them. Let your contemplations extend to the termination of but one century, and see the rich and fertile lands of Africa partitioned into farms, and cultivated by an intelligent, moral and industrious people. See her coasts, her bays, her inlets, and her noble rivers, whitened with the sails of every nation; not for the purpose of capturing her sons, but in the prosecution of a legitimate commerce. See her villages, her towns, and her cities rising into splendor, administering to the comforts and convenience and luxury of her inhabitants. See that vast continent divided into different Republics! Go to her Halls of Legislation, and listen to the wisdom of her lawgivers; and to her Courts of Justice, and examine the pure ermine of her Judges! Enter her Temples, and mingle in the devotions of the Altar, and see the prediction verified, that "the Heathen shall cast their idols to the moles and to the bats."

"I am incapable of drawing even a faint outline of what Africa will be in a century, if this plan of colonization shall be prosecuted. It is in our power to repair, in a great measure at least, the injuries, that not only this country, but all other nations have inflicted on Africa. The United States was the first power that declared the slave-trade piracy, and provided by law for the punishment of the offence by death. We have exhibited to the world how odious we consider this traffic, by declaring the perpetrators of it to be outlaws, and by subjecting them to the same punishment, that is inflicted on the enemies of the human race.

"Let us not stop here, but march on in the van of other nations in the great work of rescuing Africa from the deep night that has so long enveloped her in more than Egyptian darkness. "The valley of the Nile, was once the cradle of commerce, the arts and sciences; Syria and Greece and Italy, were indebted to Africa" for whatever of renown they possessed. Let this nation in the ardor of her youthful enterprises, restore to Africa the arts and sciences, of which she has so long been bereft.

"Do any of you doubt the practicability of civilizing Africa? Why is this more difficult than to civilize people in other quarters of the globe? The most enlightened, polished, intelligent and refined portions of Europe, tradition and history inform us, were more savage and barbarous than Africa now is; and more can be achieved by the combined efforts of the people of the United States in a single year, to reclaim Africa, than it was in the power of any nation eighteen centuries ago, to have performed in the period of fifty years.

"It has been said the condition of the blacks at the Colony, is more miserable than it was in this country. On this point, I only ask you to examine the evidence, and decide the question as you would if you were called upon to decide a contested question in the jury box, or to administer justice on the bench. Thus situated, you would examine the testimony with care, and if you found it conflicting, you would ascertain the number of the witnesses called by each party, their means of knowing the facts about which they were called to give testimony; and you would become thoroughly acquainted with their characters, and the motives that might influence them in perverting the truth.

"Were I concerned for the Colony, I would present to you the testimony of Dr. Ayres, Mr. Ashmun, Dr. Randall, and Dr. Anderson, Agents for the Society, who resided at Liberia, and must have been intimately acquainted with the condition of the inhabitants, and with their comforts or their wants. They died martyrs to the cause, and their testimony is consecrated by their dying declarations. Mr. Ashmun in the last supplication he audibly addressed to his Heavenly Father, a few hours before his death, while "the perspiration flowed from his pallid brow, and every feature expressed death," thus presented the Colony for the benediction of that Being into whose presence he was sensible his disembodied spirit would soon appear:—"O bless the Colony, and that poor people among whom I have laboured."

"I would present the testimony of Lieut. Dashiell, and of Richard Seton, of the United States, and Lieut. Gordon of the British Navy, and of three missionaries from Switzerland, and of several others, who have voluntarily met death in the service of a cause they believed demanded the sacrifice. I would ask you to listen to the testimony of Captains Spence, Stockton, Nicholas and Kennedy, of the United States Navy, and to Captains Sherman and Abels, and to the Agents that have been sent from different sections of the United States, by the colored people, for the purpose of obtaining correct information, and to the most intelli-

gent of the colonists, and to the testimony of Mr. Devany, high-sheriff of the Colony, taken before a committee of the House of Representatives, in May, 1820. If you scan the characters of these witnesses, you will find them unimpeached, and unimpeachable. The testimony of some of them, has been given under oath; of others, under the weight of no ordinary confidence reposed in them; and again, of others on their death-beds—a situation the most likely to elicit the truth. I would challenge my opponent in the face of this testimony (if he had not left the court) to bring forward his witnesses. And who do you think they are? A few discontented colonists, such as you find in every new settlement; who are too lazy to work, destitute of economy, and would have found fault with Providence, if they had been placed in the garden of Eden: or a few fanatics, whose intellects on some subjects are partially deranged: or a few editors, who cannot support a newspaper without creating, and keeping up an excitement. There may be some politicians offered upon the stand, who would be glad to see the government tumble into ruins; and perhaps some who are slaveholders, and slave-dealers, who have become alarmed from the apprehension, that the moral influence of the Society will eventually rid the country of slaves. To all these witnesses, except the first class, I would object, on the well-settled principle, that hearsay testimony is inadmissible. They know nothing themselves in the case.

"There is not a person here, unless his judgment is blinded by prejudice of no ordinary kind, who would not give a verdict in favor of the Colony without leaving the box. When I speak of fanatics, I do not include all who are opposed to the Colonization Society.—There are many men who have honestly formed the opinion, not from evidence, but from the declarations of others—that the Officers and Managers of the Colonization Society, have been guilty of a dereliction of duty, or that they have been governed by sinister motives, and do not desire to lessen the evils of slavery; but whose object they think is, to perpetuate slavery, by sending off the most intelligent free blacks. I would request such persons to ascertain, who the officers of the Society have been, and now are, and what foundation there is for so serious a charge. You will find them men of pure characters, of strict integrity, and of disinterested benevolence and humanity. Men who have rendered important services to the country; in her councils, in the field, on the bench, in the halls of Legislation, and in the desk. The first President was Bushrod Washington; after his death, Charles Carroll was appointed; and after his death, James Madison, who is now in office.—Among the Vice-Presidents, I will enumerate Judge Marshall, Gen. La Fayette, Henry Clay, Bishop White, Daniel Webster, Charles F. Mercer, President Day, Bishop McKendree, John Cotton Smith, and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

"The Managers sustain the highest respectability, and have bestowed years of labor in the cause, without any pecuniary compensation. Their reward is the approbation of their consciences, and the consoling reflection, that they have discharged their responsible duties with zeal and fidelity, and with an eye single to the benefit of the African race. The Secretary is the Rev. R. R. Gurley, who with the other officers named, is ex-officio a member of the Board of Managers. He has devoted several years of his valuable life in advancing the cause of colonization; and a more pure, upright and benevolent man I have never found; and to him, as much as to any one man, is the world indebted for the present flourishing condition of the Colony.

"These are the men, with their compeers, whose motives are condemned without the slightest evidence; the more effectually to awaken your jealousy, and to cause you to withhold your confidence and support from the Society. If it was the object of the officers and Managers to rivet more firmly the fetters of the slaves, as you have been told it is, by a man whose testimony stands before you impeached, why, I ask of you, have they rescued the captive Africans from the operations of the laws of Georgia, and returned them to their country? Why have they encouraged, and still do encourage the manumission of slaves, on condition of their being sent to Africa? Of all the falsehoods that have been fabricated to deceive a humane, and confiding people, this is the most infamously base; and is so proved to be, by every act of the Society. The act of May, 1820, declaring the slave-trade piracy, owes its existence to Charles Fenton Mercer, an officer of the Society. He followed this up by a resolution he introduced into the House of Representatives, "requesting the President of the United States to enter upon and to prosecute from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe, and America, as he may deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the African slave-trade, and its ultimate denunciation as piracy, under the laws of nations by the consent of the civilized world,"—which passed almost unanimously towards the close of the 17th Congress. Immediately after the passage of this resolution, Mr. Adams, then Secretary of State, opened a correspondence with Mr. Canning, the British Minister at Washington, and with the European and American Governments, with the view of bringing about some general concert of action by the civilized powers of the world, to put a stop to the nefarious traffic in human beings. The British Government was unwilling for a while to give up her favorite proposition, of stipulating for the right of search—a principle most odious to us. This government was informed by Viscount de Chateaubriand on behalf of the French government, that such was the influence of the slaveholders in her colonies, that no minister in France was strong enough to carry our proposition through the chamber of deputies.

"Most of the European and American powers have, however, entered into such stipulations.

"Notwithstanding these arrangements were the most energetic that could have been devised, and although they have been executed by some of the powers in good faith, it is a

well ascertained fact, that the slave-trade still exists to an extent that shocks humanity.—It is computed that there have been annually for several years, 100,000 slaves deported from Africa. The number of slaves captured by British vessels, and emancipated, in nine years, from 1819 to 1828, according to Mr. Walsh, was only 13,281. The heart sickens in reviewing the wrongs of Africa. It is stated in the *Encyclopedia Americana* "that within two centuries and a half, Africa has contributed forty millions of vigorous men to the slave-trade, and notwithstanding is any thing but depopulated."

"The trade is arrested along the coast for about two hundred miles, extending to the north of Sierra Leone, and south of Liberia. Experience incontestably establishes the fact, that no other mode will stop this inhuman traffic, than by establishing colonies along the coast. Do you desire it should be terminated? Are your feelings shocked that so many human beings prematurely suffer the most excruciating death, by being crammed into slave ships, "enclosed under grated hatchways between decks, where the space is so low that they set between each others' legs, and stowed so close together, that there is no possibility of their lying down, or at all changing their position night or day," where they scarcely have food enough to sustain animal life, and where a drop of water is as earnestly supplicated, as it was by the rich man in torment? Or do you revolt at the idea, that the survivors are to waste their lives in bondage? If so, enlist under the banner of the Colonization Society, and you will effectually put a stop to a repetition of these cruelties. Not only will Africa be civilized, and the slave-trade abolished, but this country will be freed of this caste of our population by the operation of the Society, and in a manner entirely acceptable to the slave-holders, and without producing any commotion; and without violating any feature of the Constitution. The Society is constantly gaining strength at the South, the field of its operations; and the hearts of thousands are inclined to free their slaves, when the funds of the Society shall defray the expense of their emigration. Although it appears to very many, even of those who are in favor of colonization, that but little has been done for the time the Society has had an existence, my own opinion is, that as much has been accomplished as is consistent with the welfare and perpetuity of the settlement. The emigrants should be sent no faster, than they can be provided for when they arrive, and not in such numbers as to endanger the peace and good order of the government. I am firm in the belief, if it was thought advisable in relation to the Colony, to press emigration, and the Society had funds at its disposal, that ten thousand slaves would immediately be offered by their owners, on the condition they should be sent to Liberia. There is no want of subjects, nor will there be at any time hereafter; but they will be gratuitously offered as the cause of colonization shall progress in Africa.

"The liberal appropriations made by the States of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, in aid of colonization, are cheering indications, that the time is not far distant when the blacks will be removed from these States, and their places supplied by a more useful, industrious and intelligent population."

On the subject of immediate abolition, MR. WHITTLESEY takes and fully sustains two objections to that scheme; 1st, that it is not practicable: 2nd, that if it were, it is not expedient.

"1st, it is not practicable; and 2nd, if it was, it is not expedient. It is not practicable, without the consent of the slaveholding States, which cannot, under any circumstances, be obtained either by persuasion or force. I have touched on the condition of the States before the Constitution was formed, and we all know the general government was established by the people of the respective States; each State surrendering a part of its sovereignty, for the general benefit of all of them. We have seen that the interest the master had in his slave, was guaranteed to him by the Constitution, and that the value of this property at this time amounts to more than five hundred millions of dollars. The holders of this property would not generally surrender it at once, because in very many cases, bankruptcies must inevitably follow: but more weighty objections exist with them; which are that the slaves are in a better condition than they would be, if they were suffered to remain in this country; and that both castes in the proportion they exist in the Southern States, could not live together in a state of freedom.

"The abolitionists demand, that the entire value of the property invested in slaves, shall be immediately sunk to the owners. And when is this demand made? After the slaveholders have borne on the principle of representation, their proportion of the debt incurred by the revolutionary war, and the late war with Great Britain. It seems to me it would have been more magnanimous, more in accordance with the principle of justice and good faith, if the demand had been made, when, if it had prevailed, the slaveholding States would have been obliged to have discharged these debts according to the ratio of the white population. Do they propose to give any compensation for this sacrifice of property? or to grant any equivalent, so that the States shall be placed on a footing of equality as they were before the Union was formed? I have heard of none. All must perceive the loss falls on one portion of the United States. If the slaves must be immediately emancipated, inasmuch as the evil is national, ought not the owners to be paid their value from a fund to be raised by levying direct taxes? As the holding of slaves by others, is made a subject of conscience, no honest man, who views the circumstances attending the holding of this species of property, and is willing to apply the golden rule, "do to others as you would wish to be done by," will object to pay his proportion of such tax, if by his influence the slaves are to be emancipated. The whole white population of the United States, according to the last census, is

10,526,248; and of Ohio, 628,093; and of Portage county, 18,827; and of Tallmadge, 1,218. The amount to be paid by the State of Ohio, is \$44,072,168; by Portage county, \$889,077-52-100; and by Tallmadge, \$53,171 68-100. The tax on every white person in the United States, if paid per capita, is \$47 76-100. The estimate of the value of the slaves is taken, from what I believe was the lowest value fixed by the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent; and it is the lowest amount paid by the United States, for negroes captured by the Indians.

"I will leave it to yourselves to estimate the amount each one is to pay according to the value of his property. If you consider this tax onerous, how much heavier will the burden be, if borne by the least populous section of the United States; and aside from the property vested in slaves, the least able to bear it. If there was no other impediment in the way, than the amount of property that is involved, you could not prevail on the Southern States to emancipate their slaves at once. We should not do it, if we were in their situation. If persuasion will not effect the object, force will be then recommended; and when this shall be exercised in a matter clearly without the Constitution, the Union will be dissolved of course. This will be the inevitable result, and still, the slaves will be held in servitude. It was from the firm conviction, that this would follow, that I was led in the fore part of this address to admonish you, to pause before you became identified with a party, whose predominance will dispense with the celebration of this national anniversary."

MR. WHITTLESEY apprehends the most alarming consequences to the Northern States, from a separation of the Union, thus produced, and pertinently inquires,

"But aside from these forebodings of violences, what privileges are the blacks to enjoy when they shall be emancipated? Are they to have the right of citizenship? If so, they are to be represented in Congress, to hold offices, and to have their due influence in administering the government. Are you willing to commit your destinies in any manner to them, and to mingle your counsels with theirs, on the great questions of peace and war?"

DR. TODSEN'S OBSERVATIONS.

The subjoined article is from the pen of DR. GEORGE P. TODSEN, one of the Colonial Physicians in the service of the American Colonization Society. The opportunities for accurate observation which Dr. T. has enjoyed during a residence of several years at Liberia, and his reputation as an experienced and successful Physician, will render his remarks peculiarly interesting to persons desirous of emigrating to the Colony, as well as to those who are already members of it.

Clothing.—A good supply of clothing will add greatly to the comfort and health of the emigrants while on their passage and after their arrival in Liberia. Many emigrants have heretofore, under the idea of going to a country that has neither winter nor even cool weather, left all their woolen clothing behind; bringing with them but thin and light cotton articles, such as are only worn in the United States, during the hottest months of summer.—This impression that good winter clothing is at no time necessary in Liberia, is a very serious error, and one that has exposed many new comers to a great deal of suffering and sickness. The fact is, that from the beginning of the rainy season, till somewhat after the commencement of the dry season, (six months), a cloth coat and pantaloons, woolen stockings and flannel shirts, are as necessary and render a man as comfortable in Liberia, as in Virginia during the months of October and November. Above all; those who in the United States were liable to colds and coughs, and found relief from wearing flannel and cotton shirts, ought to be advised to supply themselves sufficiently with these articles, as they will experience a return of those complaints during the rains; and should they be seized with the African fever during that season, have all the symptoms greatly aggravated by neglecting to wear the proper clothing as directed.—Cotton shirts should be at all seasons preferred to linen. A direction, which, to persons unacquainted with the climate and diseases of Liberia, may appear unnecessary; but which, if observed, will save the new emigrant a great deal of suffering and loss of time, is, that no emigrant should neglect wearing shoes and stockings. The feet and legs of persons resident in tropical climates, but especially of those on the coast of Africa, unless supported by a moderate degree of pressure from well-fitted shoes and stockings, independent of the greater liability to bruises and external injuries which often are the first cause of the most inveterate sores and ulcers, are, especially after attacks of fever, much more disposed to oedematous swellings; which latter also have a great share in producing and continuing running sores. The great protection the wearing of shoes and stockings affords against the bites of mosquitoes, mangrove and sandflies, which are not among the least frequent causes in the generation of *craera*, (itch, the African), as well as other cutaneous disorders and ulcers, ought not to be overlooked,—not to mention the great assistance towards the promotion of cleanliness and its beneficial results which they afford..

Washing and Fumigating the Cloths of the Emigrants before they embark.—Before the emigrants are placed on board of the ship, all articles of bedding and clothing belonging to them, ought to be carefully washed, aired and dried. It is not safe to trust the faithful performance of that important duty to the emigrants themselves. All blankets, flannel shirts, petticoats and woolen stockings, ought, after being well washed, to be exposed while wet, to the fumes of burning sulphur, with a small proportion of nitre. This may be easily done in the following manner.—Take several large hogsheads which must be open at both ends, place each of them vertically on bricks, so as to elevate them a little above the ground, for the admission of the air necessary for the combustion of the sulphur. The blankets, &c. having been dipped in clean water, and being wrung sufficiently to prevent any dripping on the sulphur, are to be laid on the upper end of the hogsheads, and sulphur, powdered with one-tenth of powdered saltpetre, well mixed, being put on pieces of sheet tin or iron, or in earthen vessels, the sulphur is ignited and placed under the hogsheads and blankets. Any vermin, spots and filth which may have remained on the blankets, &c. after being washed, will be effectually removed by the fumigation; they will become as white as when new; no moth, after that, will infest them; and above all, the communication and continuance of loathsome and infectious disorders which woolen clothing, especially such as come in actual contact with the skin of the poor (for evident reasons), are so apt to produce, will be effectually prevented.

Change of Clothing on Board.—Every emigrant while on board and after his landing in Africa, ought to change his linen *at least* twice a week; and on board every facility ought to be afforded for washing and airing the clothing of the emigrants, many of whom, from poverty, are limited to a few pieces, placing it out of their power to make a decent appearance, unless the above privileges are allowed them.

Rations and Drink on Board.—The rations heretofore allowed to the emigrants (while on board) by the Board, have been very judicious and liberal. Perhaps a small addition to the molasses, vinegar or lime juice—and a little porter, tea and coffee, in case of sickness, should be allowed. Two quarts of water for every adult, and somewhat less for children, is a good daily allowance (not including the water consumed in cooking). During sickness, an additional quantity ought to be allowed. The customary mode among emigrants on board, of forming messes of ten or twelve persons for the reception and cooking of their rations, is, perhaps, as good an arrangement as can be made. More than two warm meals a day, are not necessary, and ought not to be cooked.

Bathing and attention to Cleanliness on Board.—When the vessel which conveys the emigrants shall, on leaving the United States, during the winter months, have advanced towards a Southern latitude, and the thermometer shall have risen above 75 degrees, hogsheads placed on each side of the fore part of the vessel, should be filled with salt water; sails should be arranged in such a manner as to separate the sexes, and exclude the bathing from the sight of the crew; and all emigrants, young and old, excepting only such as are laboring under diseases which preclude the use of the bath, ought, twice a week, to enter it. It will, at first, require some coercive measure to enforce compliance; for there exists among the ignorant, the poor, and the slovenly, a great dread of water; but after the first trial little or no resistance will be made, for the beneficial result will be loudly proclaimed by all who have made a trial of the bath. The benefits resulting to the emigrants from this practice of bathing (which, if the weather permits, ought to be pursued at least every second or third day) are immense. The debilitated, after long continued diseases, gain strength very rapidly after a few trials of it; the most feeble constitutions acquire new life and vigor. To those afflicted with rheumatic and scrophulous complaints, it always affords relief, and often performs astonishing cures. The surprising effects the marine bath has on the whole family of cutaneous disorders and ulcers of the most chronic and inveterate character, I had a fine opportunity of witnessing during my voyage to Africa in 1826, when I conducted 140 liberated Africans to Mesurado. Many of these people laboured under cutaneous diseases and ulcers, of very old standing. A woman between 60 and 70 years had not a spot 4 inches in diameter on her whole body that was free from the most disgusting sores. She landed, after a passage of seven weeks, with the rest of her country people, at Mesurado, perfectly cured of all her sores. This woman, as well as all the other emigrants, afflicted with the most disgusting diseases and sores, owed their recovery principally to the constant application of salt water to their sores, and to moderate pressure of bandages. I look on the rigid and regular observance of this practice of bathing, on board of vessels conveying emigrants, as one of the utmost importance. It keeps the emigrants not only clean, prevents in a great measure the generation of contagious fevers, which on board of vessels and jails, have proved so destructive to human life; but leaves them on their arrival in Africa, in such a condition of vigor and health, as enables them to resist for a longer time the deleterious effects of the climate; and even after their being attacked with fever, it has a salutary effect on their recovery.—There is scarcely an instance of death among emigrants on board of vessels where my advice as to bathing, was followed. Such emigrants as on board of the vessel which conveyed them to Africa, have experienced the good derived from bathing, are willing and ready to continue the practice after their arrival, and are amply rewarded by health and sound limbs for their trouble, if such it can be called.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the places occupied below deck by the emigrants, ought to be daily cleaned and washed. Chloride of soda or lime, when sprinkled below and put into the pumps, will destroy the offensive smell of bilge water and other impurities; but as potent agents against disagreeable effluvia, more reliance is to be placed on the strictest

attention to cleanliness and constant ventilation, than on chloride of lime. In fair weather, all who are able ought to pass the whole day on deck. The hatches ought to be thrown open, and wind sails admitted to keep up a constant current and admission of air. Care should be taken that all places after being washed, should be wiped as dry as possible, as the humidity otherwise produced, acts injuriously on health.

At night no Emigrant ought to be permitted to sleep on Deck.—The considerable height of temperature in the steerage, increased by the number of emigrants, induces most of them to pass their nights on deck. This is attended with much danger to them, on account of the heavy dews and fogs that descend on them, besides the circumstance of the greater frequency of heavy rains during night on approaching the coast of Africa. It is desirable that the emigrants at all times, but more especially if they approach the coast of Africa during the rainy season, should take great care not to expose themselves to the rains; the deleterious effects of which, even at sea, ample experience has fully proved. To persons labouring under measles, while on board, or having passed through them sometime before their leaving the U. States, and who still experience some of the accompanying symptoms, as colds, coughs, bowel complaints, &c. those rains are almost certain death. The ship "Jupiter" lost several of her emigrants from the combination of those causes. These emigrants were seized with the measles while at Norfolk, and retained when put on board of the ship many of the subsequent symptoms. The ship approached the coast in the very height of the rains; and those children and adults who had been much exposed to showers, died with a single exception, a few days after their arrival at Cape Mesurado, of catarrhal and bowel complaints (principal-ly of the latter).

Sea-sickness and Costiveness.—These are the principal complaints which to persons not habituated to a sea-faring life, prove in some instances troublesome. The first, sea-sickness, generally effects its own cure by the act of vomiting. Where, as during a very heavy gale, and in persons possessed of certain constitutional peculiarities, it still continues, a recumbent posture with the free admission of air generally affords relief; and where no costiveness exists, a tablespoonful of lime juice mixed with a little molasses and water, to which a tea-spoonful of salt-of-tartar ought to be added, and the whole drunk while in a state of effervescence, will greatly allay the distressing sensations about the region of the stomach. Porter also and good brisk cider give great relief. Costiveness at sea is always more effectually removed by mild laxatives, than by aloetic, mercurial and the more drastick purges. It may not be deemed unnecessary here, to advert to the greater desire among colored people, on the slightest occasions, either to dug themselves, or make application to others for medicines; which, unless on proper occasions, should not be given to them, as they tend manifestly to the injury of their constitutions. The great importance of the most rigid observance of cleanliness has already been mentioned; but it may not be amiss to add how essential to the preservation of the health, both of the emigrants and of the crew, and to the prevention of contagious diseases on board, the utmost attention to the immediate removal of all excre-mentitious matter is.

Caution to Emigrants against exposing themselves on their arrival in Liberia to the Night-air.—This is a subject of most vital importance to all emigrants and visitors to the Colony. On it, or on a correct understanding of the agency and effects of the night-air, on new comers—and, above all, on the most careful observance of the precautions and directions which result from a just and rational view of it, depend the lives (without exaggeration) of nine-tenths of all new settlers. To the errors, neglect and prejudices on this subject, which, till within a few years so generally prevailed in the Colony, and even influenced the mind of the inestimable Mr. Ashmun, (as may be seen in his reports to the Colonization Society, where he gives it as his opinion, that the night-air in Liberia is perfectly harmless)—a great deal of suffering and mortality which formerly existed among the Colonists, can be traced. But even at this time, after much and sad experience, strong enough to convince the most skeptical—not merely confined to Liberia, to Sierra Leone, or to the coast of Africa, but existing, modified by climate and other circumstances, in every quarter of the globe: neither the deplorable facts nor the measures of precaution have received that attention and support in the Colony, which they so forcibly demand. Let the emigrant on his arrival not be surprised to find among the old settlers many an unbeliever in the fatal consequences of exposure to the night-air. Let him beware how he accepts the well-intended but fatal invitation—to take a walk in order to enjoy the "refreshing evening-air"—to spend the evening at the house of some of his friends—nay, even how he yields to those who urge him to attend or preach at meeting-houses after night. The great and long continued excitement and subsequent debility, (these meetings in the Colony are attended with more enthusiasm and to a later hour than is usual in the U. S.) render the new settler still more susceptible to the deadly vapors he inhales while he returns to his residence. How any resident in the Colony of the least reflection, can witness the uniformly admitted fact, that strangers (Americans and Europeans) who are more readily and severely affected by the climate, than the people of color, remain for months at Mesurado, attending daily to their pursuits on shore, and escape all disease by the simple precaution of returning on board of their vessels before sunset, and of never going on shore till after sun-rise: how this fact can be admitted, and the injurious effects of the night-air, as it exists on land, (for to this only the remarks are confined) is surprising; the more so as it is known that a single night's exposure on shore brings on the fever in its most destructive form. What places this matter at once beyond all misapprehension and doubt, is the well-known fact, that during night the wind blows uniformly from the sea, and consequently prevents all access of the noxious vapors of the land to the

vessel. These remarks, it is hoped, will be sufficient to convince every reflecting being of the danger connected with exposure to the night-air, and render every emigrant willing to submit to the rules and precautions necessary for the preservation of his life. One of the most injudicious practices which prevails in Liberia, is that of sleeping with open windows and doors. If the night-air is admitted to be injurious to persons awake, there are abundant facts to prove that its effects are doubly fatal during sleep. It is strongly recommended to every new comer, not only to shut his windows and doors before he retires to sleep, but to be careful in doing so at sun-set. He will find few evenings and nights where the observance of this advice will incommodate him. The more cautious he is in avoiding the morning, evening and night dews, the longer will he escape the fever; and the longer he escapes it, the milder will be its attack, and the less the danger from it.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SOME BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF THINGS IN LIBERIA, AFRICA.

[The following statement, is made by an aged and pious Colonist, who has resided several years in Liberia. We have conversed fully and freely with him on the affairs of the Colony, and place much reliance on his practical good sense.]

I will first mention that the land is good and brings forth abundantly. Rice is the staff of the land. Indian corn will grow; also sweet potatoes; and cassadas in great abundance.—The cassada is a root that grows in the ground like the potatoes, except that it grows long like your arm; in substance it is much like the Irish potatoe, and is good for bread. The fruits are very good, such as plantains, papaws, bananas, oranges, pine-apples, guavas, limes and sousep. The last is a very nice fruit. Very good garden vegetables grow more and more plentiful; say tomatoes, radishes, cabages, cale, mustard, Cayenne pepper, arrow root, ground peas, Indian peas, beans, snap beans, watermelons, cucumbers, pumpkins, turnips, &c. &c. The land varies in its appearance; some is high, some low, some rocky, some smooth, some sandy, some of a dark black soil, some clayey, white and yellow, good for brick. Our trees for timber grow principally in large swamps, such as mangrove, redwood, brimstonewood, white oak, poplar, plum-tree, cotton-tree, hickory and palm-tree. We have also coffee-trees and the sugar-cane. The most durable timber is the mangrove and redwood. I think nearly all sorts of vegetables that grow here, will grow well in Africa. To secure a crop, the land must be cleared in the dry season and made ready for planting. In clearing, we cut down the trees and brushwood, and burn them. The dry season is one fall month, the three winter months and part of two spring months. It will do to plant cassadas soon after Christmas, and continue to plant them until spring. The rice and corn should be planted in the second spring month. You may be very busy the last spring month to prepare your gardens for the rainy season. Our settlers have begun to plant the sugar-cane and coffee-trees, and I think they may both be cultivated to profit. Palm-trees grow wild. Pine-apples grow wild, and may be cultivated well in gardens. Our precious fruits require to be cultivated and tended that they may thrive well. The settlers need a good supply of broad weeding hoes, good and strong, logwood axes, whip saws, hand saws, crosscut saws, drawing knives, hammers, nails, &c. &c. Our greatest difficulties arise from the delay in the distribution of the lands to newly arrived emigrants, and to the distance of the receptacles from such lands, which prevents new comers from going upon their lands until after they have done receiving rations. If these evils could be remedied, it would enable them to get along much better. The settlers have also been burdened by the arrival of so many widows and children who are unable to provide for themselves after they have received their rations.—If some person or persons should be authorized to help and assist in establishing such persons, aid them to build their houses and afford them a good supply of tools, it would be of great benefit to them and the Colony. Should all these persons work together on some one farm, they would do better than now. All that should be raised above what is necessary for their support, could go to the assistance of new comers through the hands of the Stewards.—Thus those who are now a burden, could help to maintain themselves.

If the new emigrants could on their arrival, be fixed nearer to their lands, it would be a great advantage to them, in enabling them to get forward in their affairs. As concerning the climate, I will make some statements. It is warm the whole year; but the warmest time is not warmer than the warmest season at Washington. The health of those who have become seasoned to the climate, I think is as good as people enjoy in the United States.—The mortality among new comers during two or three years after I went out, was great; but since we have opened our lands, and enjoyed good medical attendance, the danger is much lessened. It would be a great benefit, I think, if the emigrants could be well supplied with vegetables and molasses, so that their diet, during several months, might be light, as it could hardly fail to promote their health. Those from the Southern States, I think, may now, with proper caution and attendance, get pretty safely through the sickness. The services of our Physicians have proved useful, and such persons should always reside at the Colony.

SOLOMON BAYLEY.

THE COLONIZATIONIST.

The September number of this periodical, is equal in interest to any of its predecessors; and confirms the expectation which they had created of its being a zealous and efficient friend to the cause of Colonization. We extract from it the REV. MR. PEARL's classification of the opponents of the Society:—

OPPOSITION TO THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—My former communication will lead you to expect a description of the different classes of persons enlisted in opposing the Colonization Society. It has been my object to meet and converse with such, as extensively as the labors of the agency would allow, believing that those who differ on any subject, may be profited by a kind interchange of sentiments, and that it is exceedingly *desirable for the friends of the colored race to act in harmony for their welfare.*

Permit me to remark, in the first place, that the number of persons opposed to the Colonization Society is much smaller than a reader of the Anti-Colonization publications might suppose. A considerable number who had been currently reported as opposers of colonization, I found to be firm friends. Several complained of unkind treatment in being thus reported, stating that they had given no occasion for it. Others had been in doubt for a time, after hearing addresses, or reading the pamphlets in which the Society was attacked, but, after examining the subject thoroughly, became more decided friends of colonization than before. A number of men who had become so much enlisted as to oppose the Society in discussions of lectures, and to assist in circulating the Liberator, have become decided friends of colonization. A larger number who had been reported as opposed to the Society, I found were only *in doubt in regard to some points or possible bearing of the Society*, and yet had no idea of abandoning it.

But among the small number I have been able to find there is much diversity of feeling, and indeed, several distinct classes. Some have always been opposed to it, not from examination but from an aversion to all benevolent Societies. The greater portion, however, profess to have been converted from what they consider the error of colonization, by the addresses and writings of Mr. Garrison, or other Agents of the New England Anti-Slavery Society. Of these there are several classes.

The first I shall mention embraces those, who without a thorough investigation, had indulged very sanguine expectations of the success of the Colonization Society. They perhaps gave addresses or contributions several years since, expecting the Society would do *all that could be done for the colored race*,—that nothing else need be done for the emancipation and elevation of those who remain in this country, and that, with an occasional celebration, a liberal supply of good wishes, and an annual contribution, the Colonization Society, with a wonderworking power, would transport the whole free colored and slave population, to an African paradise. But after watching the Society for several years, they find their predictions not yet fulfilled. The Society has wrought no miracles, and after ten or twelve years it has removed but about 3,000. Thus they come to the conclusion that *the Society never can accomplish the entire removal of slavery.* Supposing that others have patronized it with the same mistaken visionary views, they were prepared to be carried away with the attacks upon the Society, and to believe that the *nation* has been *'deceived and misled'* by it.

2. Another class embraces some elderly men, who, from benevolent feeling, were jealous of the Colonization Society at its commencement. They were anxious for the speedy abolition of slavery, and perhaps had been members of Abolition Societies which were then nearly extinct. They saw that no pledge was given by the Society to aim at emancipation, and that many of its first officers were slave-holders. These circumstances, together with the sentiments expressed by some who assisted in forming it, led them to fear that the Society would tend to perpetuate slavery. As the Society moved forward and became popular, their opposition diminished, and some were induced to examine its publications, and became moderate friends. A few of this class became contributors especially for the transportation of slaves liberated for this purpose. When Mr. Garrison commenced the Liberator they were disposed to patronize it for the purpose of promoting immediate emancipation, and also from sympathy for him, occasioned by his imprisonment, and the hostility manifested towards him by slave-holders. His attacks on slavery revived all their former feelings, and when he commenced his attacks on the Colonization Society, they were sufficiently excited to follow him in this.

3. Another class is composed of young men who have never given much thought to the subject till recently. They have considered slavery a very bad thing, and colonization a good thing, but have known or cared little about either. They have recently been excited by addresses or publications of Anti-Colonizationists, and have obtained their knowledge of the Society from its opponents; or, if they have, since becoming excited, examined the publications of the Society, it has been under unfavorable circumstances for ascertaining the truth. Very few can find access to any considerable portion of the publications, or time for a thorough examination of them. Some are much more fond of excitement, than

of calm investigation, and more easily affected by violent attacks upon the Colonization Society, than the plain history of its operations. Some of this class are inconsiderate as to consequences, and engage in the opposition more from love of excitement than abiding principle. Others are conscientious young men, but are too strongly excited to investigate thoroughly or act prudently.

4. A fourth class of opposers, is composed of such as are hostile to Bible, and Tract, and Missionary Societies, and have vented their hostility against those Institutions till they have despaired of overthrowing them. It seems as if they had some hope of destroying this Society, which has been approved by almost all the good people engaged in the others, and then by standing on its ruins they can hope to attack the others more successfully.

5. Another class consists of men who are not directly hostile to benevolent Societies, but are exceedingly glad of an excuse for doing nothing to aid them. They admit that efforts to relieve, enlighten, and save men are needful, and conscience will sometimes extort from them a reluctant fourpence-halfpenny, but they are very grateful to the man who will convince them that a given object has no claims upon their charity, and thus enable them to keep their money with a quiet conscience. If they can invent sufficient objections to hold themselves in a state of suspense, it answers all practical purposes.

6. A sixth class is made up of men who are devoted to the interests of a party, and are ready to seize upon every existing excitement, and every excitable subject, for the promotion of party purposes. They would keep men in hot blood, either because they can manage them better in this condition, or they love to sport with violent passions, or would sink into insignificance if they could not excite discord enough in the community to attract a certain kind of notice.

7. Another class consists of those who deal in violent invective against slave-holders, and can have no patience with those who hesitate to apply the epithets, 'kidnapper,' 'thief,' 'manstealer,' &c. to every man who holds a slave, whatever be the motives which prevent immediate emancipation. These persons adopt the sentiments of Mr. Garrison. 'I am determined nevertheless to give slave-holders and their apologists as much uneasiness as possible. They shall hear me, and of me, and from me, in a tone and with a frequency that shall make them tremble.* If friends of colonization doubt the justice or expediency of violent denunciations, or if they admit any palliating circumstances connected with slavery, or manifest a spirit of kindness and forbearance, or a regard for the harmony of the nation, they are considered the 'apologists' of slavery by this class of men, and the American Colonization Society is therefore denounced as apologising for slavery and slave-holders!

8. Another class embraces a considerable portion of the colored people in New England. They have been told, 'that those who have entered into this CONSPIRACY AGAINST HUMAN RIGHTS are unanimous in abusing their victims; unanimous in their mode of attack; unanimous in proclaiming the absurdity, that our free blacks are natives of Africa; unanimous in propagating the libel, that they cannot be elevated and improved in this country; unanimous in opposing their instruction; unanimous in exciting the prejudices of the people against them.' LIBERATOR, April 23d, 1831.

They have been addressed in the following language:—'Abandon all thoughts of colonizing yourselves, as a people, in Africa, Hayti, Upper Canada, or elsewhere. Every intelligent man of color whom the Colonization Society induces to go to Liberia, ought to be considered as a traitor to your cause.' Address before the free people of color in Philadelphia, New York, and other cities. June, 1831. By WM. LLOYD GARRISON, p. 17.

'The supporters of the African scheme do not hesitate to avow, that the whole colored population must be removed to Liberia. But how do they expect to accomplish this design? By putting on knapsacks and pointing bayonets at your breasts? No: but by adopting another plan which is about as cruel and effectual.'—*Ib.*

'Now it is time to stop: it is time to resolve on death sooner than transportation.—*Ib.*

'The American Colonization Society is putting the lash upon your bodies. "Strike higher!—lower!—higher!" you cry: it accommodates you by taking off the flesh from your neck to your heels: but I think there will be no pleasing you, until it throw its bloody whip aside, heal your wounds, and pay you for its abusive treatment.' Address before the African Abolition Freehold Society, Boston, July 16, 1832. By WM. LLOYD GARRISON, p. 19, 20.

Such sentiments are from the man whom they consider their best friend, and who encourages them to expect the time, when 'Our state and national assemblies will contain a fair proportion of colored representatives,' and that they will be able to intermarry with the whites and be on terms of perfect equality. Thus they get the impression that the friends of colonization are their enemies, and anxious 'to turn them off to die like old horses,' or drive them out of the country.

These classes embrace all the opposers of colonization of whom I have a distinct recollection. This sketch must necessarily be imperfect, as it would be impossible in a short compass to describe all the characteristics of each individual, or class, and some persons combine the peculiarities of two or more classes. I leave your readers to make their own comments, and if they chance to be among the opposers of colonization to decide in which class they belong or whether they are embraced in either. In a future communication I will endeavor to give you the general sentiments of the friends of colonization, so far as I have been able to ascertain them.

Yours sincerely,

CYRIL PEARL.

* Garrison's address to the free people of color. Preface.

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat.

COLONIZATION OF THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE.

No. IV.

Sentiments of distinguished Gentlemen at the North.

In my last number, from the length to which it had already been protracted, I did not furnish the extracts from speeches of distinguished public men in the North, tending to show the state of public sentiment *there*, in relation to colonization. Although the *abolitionists* are in that quarter of the Union—speaking and writing in a style of violence and abuse, which, perhaps, the laws cannot restrain, but which I shall feel, by no means, justified in imitating; yet, do I most honestly entertain the opinion, that the intelligent and virtuous of that country deprecate their rashness and mischievousness, and are striving with a sincerity that I cannot question, to keep down the baleful influence of the abolition-propagandists. To this point, the following remarks of Mr. Knapp of Massachusetts, are not inapplicable.—They are to be found in a speech delivered by that gentleman, at the *anniversary* of the American Colonization Society, held in January, 1827.—“Sir, this Society has sprung up from the immediate spot where those evils most abound—from the slaveholding States.”—“They [his countrymen] hated slavery, but they loved union and harmony more; nor did they desire to compromise the latter in their endeavors to remove the former;—and in any efforts to ameliorate the condition of the degraded African, they did sincerely desire, that the rights and feelings of all might be regarded—and that no infringement of the social compact should be involved—they wished even more, that no suspicion of such an infringement should be entertained, fully sensible of the delicacy of the subject.”

The Hon. Mr. Storrs, representative in Congress, from New York, on a similar occasion in 1829, said—“He was quite sure, that in the Northern States, there was no opinion generally prevailing, that, immediate, absolute and universal emancipation was desirable. There might be some who were actuated by pure motives and benevolent views, who considered it practicable; but he might say, with confidence, that very few, if any, believed, that it would be truly humane or expedient to turn loose upon the community more than a million of persons, totally destitute of the means of subsistence, and altogether unprepared in every moral point of view to enjoy or estimate their new privileges. Such a coterminous emancipation of the colored population of the Southern States could only bring a common calamity on all the States, and the most severe misery upon those who were to be thus thrown upon society, under the most abject, helpless and deplorable circumstances.”

The Hon. Mr. Bates, one of the Massachusetts representatives in Congress, in an address delivered before the Society, at its anniversary meeting in 1831, remarks—“That they in Massachusetts were willing to follow in the path which we might trace for them,—to labor in such a cause, whenever and wherever and however we might direct, without wishing to dictate or advise. That it was an object deep in the hearts of many of the people of his State, but one with which the people of the South are best acquainted, and in which most interested—and, therefore, that they were content to act in entire subordination to the views of the Society.”

Col. Benham, of Ohio, in an address delivered on the same occasion, declared, “as much as this Society desires to ameliorate the condition of that degraded *caste* of human beings, and to check the growth of that moral and political evil which awakens so much concern, he trusted, she would ever sedulously abstain from taking a step calculated, in the remotest degree, to jeopard the domestic tranquillity of any portion of the Union.”

The Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, in a speech before the Society at its fifteenth anniversary, says—“That evil, (the presence of the free colored people) we of the North have been, for the most part willing to leave to those whom it most concerns.”

Mr. Webster, in his reply to the Hon. Mr. Hayne, in the celebrated debate on Mr. Foot's resolution, says—“There is not, and never has been, a disposition in the North to interfere with these interests (connected with slavery) of the South. Such interference has never been supposed to be within the power of Government, nor has it been in any way attempted. It has always been regarded as a matter of domestic policy, left with the States, themselves, and with which the Federal Government has nothing to do. Certainly, Sir, I am, and ever have been of that opinion. The gentleman, indeed, argues that slavery in the abstract is no evil. Most assuredly, I need not say, I differ with him, altogether and most widely on this point. I regard domestic slavery as one of the greatest of evils both moral and political. But, though it be a malady, and whether it be curable, and if so, by what means; or on the other hand, whether it be the *vulnus immedicabile* of the social system, I leave it to those whose right and duty it is to inquire and decide. And this, I believe, Sir, is, and uniformly has been, the sentiment of the North.” “The domestic slavery of the South, I leave where I find it—in the hands of their own Governments.”

In the “Christian Spectator,” before referred to, there is a more recent review of the rapsodies of Mr. Garrison and of his fellow-laborer Mr. Stuart. The number for March last, in the concluding remarks on Mr. G.'s pamphlet, has this language—“When we next cross his track may we find him exhibiting more modesty, more meekness, more candor, more wis-

dom, and more logic, than we now discover in his productions. We hope, especially that as he grows older, he may acquire more suavity of temper, and more gentleness of manner. The style which he employs—we beg his friends and advisers candidly to ponder this remark,—is not the style to do good with. Satan cannot cast out Satan. Such wrath and railing, such recklessness and coarseness of vituperation, as fill his writings, may inflame but cannot enlighten, may irritate and enrage, but cannot convince. We believe that cool and patient argument may do much, even with slave-holders; we are sure that “sound and fury” can do nothing but mischief. We cannot doubt, that the efforts of this writer and his coadjutors are disastrously delaying the arrival of that hour, when public sentiment, in the slaveholding States, shall turn with a rapid and irresistible tide against slavery.”

With the following extract from a *charge* delivered by Judge Thatcher of the municipal Court of Boston, to the Grand Jury, in March 1832, I will conclude the present number.—In citing it, I offer no opinion as to the correctness of the legal principles which it enforces, but with this single purpose, of showing, that an officer in a high judicial station in Massachusetts, was desirous, by a novel at least not to say forced construction of the criminal powers of the Court in which he presided, to punish, by indictment in that commonwealth, the publishers of certain incendiary pamphlets issued from a press in that city, and having for their object the stimulation of our slaves against their masters. “Every good citizen must, I think,” says he “wish that harmony may subsist between us and the citizens of all the other States. But, how is this Union long to be preserved, if those who enjoy its benefits cherish towards each other mutual hatred? If publications which have a direct tendency to excite the slave population of other States, to rise upon their masters and to involve their families and property in a common destruction, are here published and circulated freely, may not the citizens of those States well imagine, that such publications are authorized by our laws? If such publications were justified and encouraged here, it would tend to alienate from each other the minds of those, whose best political happiness and safety consist in preserving in its full strength the bond of the Union.”

“Believing, that the laws of Massachusetts are not liable to this reproach, I deem it my duty to express to you at this time, my opinion, that, to publish books, pamphlets, or newspapers designed to be circulated here and in other States of the Union, and having a direct and necessary tendency to excite in the minds of our citizens deadly hatred and hostility against their brethren of other States, and to stimulate the slave population of those States to rise against their masters, and to effect by fire and sword their emancipation, is an offence against the peace of this commonwealth, and that it may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor at common law.”

J. G. BIRNEY,
Gen. Agent of the A. C. Society.

June 4, 1833.

[From the *National Intelligencer*, September 11.]

FURTHER EXPOSURE.

On the 17th ult. we published a contradiction by JAMES PRICE, one of the three colored men of Maryland who went to Liberia to ascertain and report on the state of that Colony, of certain statements falsely alledged to have been made by him to the Philadelphia Convention of free people of color.—We have now received, in the Maryland Messenger, the contradiction of JOSEPH WHITTINGTON, another of the three, to whom the most unfavorable statements respecting the Colony were ascribed by the Conventionists. As the fabricated statements imputed to these men have been extensively published, and were well calculated to effect the design of rendering the colonization scheme unpopular, we deem it proper to insert Whittington’s contradiction, as we did that of his colleague. This latter was made in the presence of the Auxiliary Colonization Society of Worcester county, Maryland.

SNOW HILL, Md., Aug. 21st.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the ‘Worcester County Colonization Society,’ the following proceedings were had:—

Mr. Joseph Whittington, a free colored man, who had been engaged by his free colored friends in Worcester county, with the approbation of this Board, to visit Liberia and report upon the condition of the Colony, and the prospects it holds out to emigrants, appeared before the Board, and offered a Report, which he stated had been prepared in Liberia, and which, on motion, was read.

After the report and answers to numerous questions, (which would occupy more space than we spare to the subject), this statement follows:—

An article in the United States Telegraph, of the 26th of July last, entitled “Latest Mis-

sionary Intelligence from Liberia," then being read to Mr. W.—he declared that he had never stated to the meeting mentioned in the said article, "that the women and children who emigrated from Maryland in the ship Lafayette, were met very soon after arriving, by the Pestilential disease of the Colony, and cut down on the right hand and on the left,"—that he had never stated that of the 150 emigrants transported in the vessel that he went in, "those who had not died were very ill,"—and he never stated that he thought "they could never recover,"—that he never stated that he was informed that "more than one half who are transported die within 6 or 8 months after arriving in the Colony,"—that he never stated that "old people and little children very seldom live to get seasoned, which takes them from 6 to 10 months, and that whether they are seasoned or not, at the expiration of six months they are turned out by the officers of the government to become Paupers or starve; or bask in the rays of the burning sun until Death, with all its terrors kindly relieves them,"—that he never stated that "widows and all females without husbands are deprived of the right of holding property,"—but did say that "lands were not allotted to single women by the Society,"—that he never stated that the Colony had taught some of the natives "to understand the English language well enough to decoy their brethren away and sell them for slaves,"—that he had never stated "that he did not believe that there had been one bushel of Rice or Coffee raised in the Colony, and that he never could see or hear of its growing there,"—that he never had said that "they have tried to raise Corn, but it was in vain," that it always "blasted before it comes to any thing,"—that he never had said that "Rice sells at 20 cents per pound, Coffee at 60 cents per pound, and Pork \$25 per barrel,"—that he never had said that "the Colony cannot flourish under such embarrassments,"—that he had not said that "people were not always allowed to give correct information respecting the Colony,"—that he had not said that "persons who reside in Liberia cannot write to their friends in this country and give them facts respecting the Colony, unless they send their letters privately,"—that he had not said that "all letters known to be destined from the Colony are examined,"—and that he had never said that "it was very difficult for emigrants to return."

Test,

LEVIN WHITE, *Recording Secretary.*

August 21st, 1833.

I, Joseph Whittington, having heard read the foregoing Record of the proceedings of the Board of Managers of the Worcester County Colonization Society, do certify, to all whom it may concern, that the proceedings therein stated are true, as therein stated.

JOSEPH WHITTINGTON,

¶

his mark.

JOHN C. HANDY, } Witnesses.
L. P. SPENCE,

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

The Liberia Herald for July and August contain much interesting intelligence in regard to the Colony.

A free school for the benefit of recaptured Africans has been in successful operation for some weeks under the care of Rev. James Eden. Mr. Savage, also, who had recently arrived as Agent for the emigrants, by the Ajax from New Orleans, was making arrangements to establish a Manual Labor School at Millsburg; and the Editor thinks he may have the credit of establishing the first Institution of this kind in Africa. He dwells also with great apparent pleasure, on the project of the MASSACHUSETTS FREE SCHOOL, which he hopes will be vigorously pursued.

We select the following advertisements as illustrating the business of the Colony:—

Commission Business.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has built on Water street, No. 320, a large Stone Ware House, convenient to the water's edge, where he intends carrying on the commission business; and is now ready to accept of any vessel or vessels, whose masters wish to have their business done. The said house is quite convenient for storing Tobacco, Flour, Beef, Pork, Lard, Butter, Molasses, Sugar, &c. And on the upper floor, Dry Goods and Crockery Ware. And withal he is a licensed Auctioneer.

HENRY S. NELSON.

MONROVIA, August 5th, 1833.

DAILEY AND RUSSWURM, offer for sale the cargo of the Schr. William Tompkins from Norfolk, Va. consisting of 23 Hds. dark leaf Tobacco, of superior quality; 350 Bbls. provisions, consisting of Mess prime Pork, Beef, do. Mackerel, No. 2; Shad and Herrings and Lard; 125 Bbls. superfine family Flour; 199 Springfield Hams; 425 Kegs assorted Nails; 200 Boxes yellow Soap.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, August 5th, 1833.

The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened Schr. Rebecca, Hall master, will sail alternately from this port for Windward and Leeward, and will take freight on moderate terms; for which or passage, apply to DAILEY & RUSSWURM.

The following notification shows that the Colonists are not inattentive to military organization:—

General Orders.—Commanders of the different Corps of Monrovia, will cause their companies to parade on the Saturday preceding the second Monday in August, in Broad street, precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M.

N. B. A Battalion Court Martial will be held at the Town House, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the second Monday in August. By order of the Major,

JACOB W. PROUT, A. M. F. L.

The Herald gives the following information concerning the Grand Bassa settlement:—

"The present number of settlers amounts to about 175, and many of the first 33, who were the pioneers about ten months since, are now settled on their own town lots. The town is laid out on a tongue of land, on the Little Bassa side of the St. John's river, and presents a fine appearance from the ocean. It is within a short distance of the native town of our friend "Bob Gray of Grand Bassa," who considers himself highly honored in having Americans so near him, and renders himself "troublesome a plenty," as the natives say, to those in authority, from his daily visits.

"Between the two towns, is the ancient Devil Bush of the Grand Bassa people, which they have reserved in their sale of lands to us. It is not used now, and is revered by the natives only for what it has been, as our friend Bob Gray will at any time sell to any of our settlers there, any particular tree he may stand in need of for one bar.

"It is evident to the most casual observer, that the natives in the vicinity of our settlements, are gradually becoming more enlightened, and consequently less observant of their superstitious notions and idolatry. Such is the case of our friend Bob Gray, who speaks as lightly of the sanctity of the devil's bush as we would, and considers it as a mere humbug for the more ignorant and superstitious. It is pleasing to reflect that the spot, near which the nameless bloody rites of Moloch have been perpetrated for centuries, is soon to be the site of a mansion house, which is now erecting by the direction of the Rev. Mr. Cox, missionary from the U. States.

"The St. John's river is the boundary line between Little and Grand Bassa, and is navigable for small vessels about six miles—perhaps more. There are three branches, viz. Main Branch, in which are Factory Island, and three small islands running N. E.; Benson's Branch, which has an S. S. E. direction; and Mechlin's Branch, which runs nearly in a N. W. direction toward Bullon Town. It is a noble river, and during the rains a great body of water must descend to the ocean from the highlands and mountains in the interior. There is about twelve feet of water on the bar at the river's mouth. Its banks are well stocked with timber, and free from mangroves, we believe; and its waters well filled with fish of various kinds, and oysters. Black perch have been taken there as heavy as 20 pounds."

The Herald thus speaks of the prospects of the Colony, and the proceedings of the Anti-Colonizationists in the U. States:—

If we could only receive the same support and countenance from the mother country that Sierra Leone does, for a few years, we could demonstrate pretty clearly to the people of color in America, that our Colony holds out greater inducements to new comers, than any other region to which they can emigrate.

We perceive in Mr. Garrison and others, a spirit of opposition to the operations of the Parent Society; but what is to be done with the poor persecuted man of color, while this contest about the best plan for improving the condition of his race generally, is being debated and settled?

Is he to sit down—or stand in places where even room enough for either is denied him? Is he to listen to arguments which in the end will only make his situation more miserable; or is it not better for him to take his little all and remove to a land where all for which he sighs in vain is guaranteed to him; and should he even, like the prophet, only see the land, to be enjoyed by his children after him.

We copy the remarks of the Herald concerning the missionary efforts of the Colonists:—

According to the resolutions of the Managers of the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions in the town of Monrovia, and Colony of Liberia, held on the 17th of May, 1833, at the Monrovia Baptist church, Adam W. Anderson, by proposal to said Board, was unanimously appointed a missionary by all present, to locate himself, for the space of one year, at Grand Cape Mount, (West Africa) among the Vye people, to teach children of the natives, as far as possible, the English language, and to preach, when opportunity would offer itself, to the adult part of the tribe. He will leave Cape Mesurado in a few days, in prosecution of so arduous and important a duty. O! may much good be done through his instrumentality among that idolatrous and perverse people, that the Saviour of mankind might receive abundant honor, even among the heathen, to His great name.

On the 27th of June, the brig American arrived at Monrovia from Philadelphia, with six emigrants.

The Liberia Herald mentions the death of King Tom Bassa, of Little Bassa, and expresses the fear that from the many candidates for his seat, the Little Bassa country, upon which the colonists depend chiefly for the article of camwood, would become the scene of civil commotions.

Information has since reached the U. States, that Ca Bai, a brother of the predecessor of Tom Bassa, has been elected King of Little Bassa.

The Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, whose arrival in the U. States, may be daily expected, gives the following information, in a letter dated on the 31st of July, concerning the *brig Ajax*, and her passengers:—

"The brig *Ajax* arrived here on the 11th inst. with 120 passengers out of 150, having lost 30 by the cholera and other diseases before she left the American coast. The remainder were landed in good health. We had their baggage washed and fumigated, before it was permitted to be brought into the town; nor have we at present any apprehension of the disease making its appearance."

DEATH OF DR. BALCH.

The death of the Reverend STEPHEN B. BALCH, D. D. has cast a gloom over the community of which he had so long been a useful and instructive member. While his family and immediate friends seek a melancholy consolation for his loss in the recollection of his virtues, that loss is felt with emotions scarcely less keen by the Managers of the American Colonization Society, of whom he was an efficient and zealous associate. Though he descended to the tomb covered with the honors of a green old age, such was the continued vigor of his faculties, that they might almost fancy him to have died at the period of only mature manhood. Within a less time than three weeks next before his decease, he had participated in their deliberations, enforcing the lessons of wisdom and experience with the ardor of youth.

The sense entertained by the Board of the bereavement which they have met with, is expressed in the proceedings of which an account is subjoined.

Extract from the minutes of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, at a meeting held the 7th day of October, 1833.

Whereas, this Board, by that solemn event of Providence, which has removed from the midst of them, the venerable STEPHEN B. BALCH, D. D. are called to mourn the decease of an early, firm and able friend of the great cause in which they are engaged; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board will ever cherish an affectionate remembrance of that sound discretion, sterling integrity, active benevolence and elevated piety, which distinguished the character of their departed friend.

Resolved, That in testimony of their respect and affection for the virtues of the deceased, this Board will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That the members of this Board sincerely condole with the family and friends of the deceased under their heavy bereavement; and that a copy of these Resolutions be communicated to the widow of the deceased.

We add, from the Frederick (Md.) *Examiner*, an interesting biographical sketch of the venerable deceased.

DIED—on Sunday morning, the 22d of September, at 9 o'clock, the Rev. STEPHEN B. BALCH, D. D. of Georgetown, D. C. His mortal career was terminated as he was about setting out for the church to perform his official duties, and instead of spending the holy day in the services of the sanctuary below, he was summoned to participate in the joys of a never ending Sabbath, in "a temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

The subject of this sketch was born about 87 years since in Hartford county, Md. whence, at an early age, he emigrated with his parents to Georgia. Here he remained until in the fall of 1772; he became a student at Princeton College, where he graduated in 1774, in the same class with the late Hon. Broholst Livingston, of the Supreme Court of the U. States, under the care of Dr. Witherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.—During this period, he prepared himself for the holy ministry, but at the same time imbibed his political principles at the altar of his oppressed country. He was then, and remained to the last pulsation of his heart, a firm, undeviating, undaunted, Whig,—the ardent admirer of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Returning to the South after graduating, in the latter part of '74, he was soon after qualified

for his vocation and entered on its duties. The blood of his countrymen shed in the spring and summer of '75, on the plains of Lexington and the heights of Bunker, aroused the colonies to arms and impelled our deceased friend to aid and assist by every honorable effort, in the accomplishment of one of the greatest political revolutions recorded in the history of men. During the social war in the Carolinas, he endeavored on the one hand to soothe the angry passions which lighted up the flames of intestine strife among kindred and brethren, and on the other, often from the sacred desk, rallied our dispirited troops to the standard of their beloved country against the common foe.

On one of these occasions, just before the battle of King's Mountain, where his congregation was somewhat divided, such was the state of feeling, that Gen. Williams (who, with Shelly and Campbell, led on the Whigs in that conflict) acted as clerk, and read out the hymn, clad in full regimentals, with loaded pistols in his belt, and a sword by his side.—Emigrating to Maryland while the war was progressing, he taught school at the head of Patuxent. From his door he could behold the British in their barges, carrying on their depredations. He was at once appointed Captain of a volunteer company composed chiefly of his own pupils, and repeatedly marched in pursuit of the enemy, counteracting his schemes and frustrating his views. For these services he lately received a pension under the Act of Congress of June, 1832. Sometime in 1780—81, he became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Georgetown, and so continued for a period of nearly fifty five years.—During the course of his well-spent life, he educated seventy-four youths for the ministry, a considerable number of lawyers, several judges and members of Congress and the State Legislatures. They loved him with undivided veneration. Such was the vigor of his constitution, that he outlived all the grown inhabitants of Georgetown except one; and to hundreds and thousands he performed the last rites of friendship.

"Beside the bed where parting life was laid,
And sorrow, guilt and pain by turns dismayed,
The reverend champion stood. At his control
Despair and anguish fled the struggling soul;
Comfort came down, the trembling wretch to raise,
And his last faltering accents whispered praise."

The life of Dr. Balch was often chequered with many severe trials, yet his fortitude, piety, resignation and cheerfulness forsook him not. Keeping his eye steadfastly fixed on his sacred calling, he was to his expiring moments faithful to his master. The younger part of society venerated him for his virtues, united with suavity and kindness of manner which imparted great weight to his admonitions; the middle aged looked on him as a sterling friend and counsellor, and the venerable sires of his day, among whom was the amiable Major Graham, lately of this city, esteemed him for his long-tried services and unsurpassed virtues. Such is a faint outline of the character of this apostolic man. He is now gathered to his fathers and "left alone in his glory." His memory is embalmed in the hearts of his people and friends, and he has sunk to rest like the sun without a cloud to hide his lustre.

INTELLIGENCE.

MR. CRESSON.

We have received letters from Mr. ELLIOTT CRESSON, the Agent of the Society in Great Britain, as late as the 26th August, at which time he was in London. This zealous friend of Colonization was to have embarked on the 8th inst. on his return to the United States, after having accomplished as much for the good cause, as could have been done by any individual similarly circumstanced. On his return home, the Public may expect a full account of his labours. Meanwhile we may remark that though consummate success was denied to them by yet unsubdued prejudices abroad, which anti-colonization missionaries from home omitted no effort to feed and to exasperate, Mr. CRESSON has, nevertheless, besides obtaining pecuniary aid

for the Society, wakened in the public mind of Great Britain a spirit of inquiry into its true character, and a disposition to judge of it with candor, that cannot fail to produce results, salutary as they will be important. The domestic crusaders against Colonization, who followed Mr. CRESSON to England, have shown as little regard for the reputation of their country, as for that of him who was the meditated victim of their pursuit. Though their abuse of this amiable person must, except on one supposition, have injured their own characters, it has so far benefited *his*, as to evoke for him, from distinguished individuals and journals in Great Britain, expressions of respect which might otherwise have been deemed unnecessary.

ANTI-SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION MEETINGS AT HUDSON, OHIO.

On the 29th of August last, the day succeeding the commencement of the Western Reserve College, a number of the friends of the colored people from different parts of the Reserve, assembled at the meeting-house in Hudson. "Two Constitutions" says the official account,

"Were presented with a view to the formation of a Society. One of them constructed on the plan of uniting all the advocates of Anti-Slavery principles in a Society to be called "The WESTERN RESERVE ANTI-SLAVERY and COLONIZATION SOCIETY," was fully considered in a discussion of three hours and rejected."

"*The Constitution of the Western Reserve Anti-Slavery Society was adopted.*"

From an Editorial article, explanatory of these proceedings, in the Hudson Observer and Telegraph of Sept. 6, we extract the following passages:

It will be seen by comparing the two Constitutions, that every material point was conceded to the Abolitionists, except simply recognizing the right of those who chose it, to give for colonizing those who desire to emigrate, instead of denouncing the whole system of Colonization. In all other points of importance the two parties agreed. To obviate all difficulty on this point, the Society was not to be auxiliary to any other; but every individual and auxiliary Society, was to choose its own channel through which its benefactions should flow. On such a plan it was hoped that a compromise of feeling and effort might be made.

But after a full and kind exhibition of the whole subject, and a discussion of nearly an hour and half on the Constitution presented by the friends of union, during which they were repeatedly told by the other party, that there could be no more union or coalescence between the parties than between fire and water, the time arrived to which the Board of Trustees of the College had adjourned to attend the meeting; and having been convinced by this time from the remarks of the other party that no union was likely to be formed, they together with a large number of other gentlemen friendly to union peaceably withdrew, according to a previous understanding. Others not acquainted with this agreement, hoping still to obtain their object by gentle persuasion, remained and discussed the subject still further. They continued dropping away a few at a time till most of them had retired, before the final vote was taken. At the commencement of the meeting it was stated by a speaker on the opposite side, and no doubt correctly, that there was a majority of more than two to one in favor of union.—With the exception of the young men and lads belonging to College, there was probably three if not four to one; and no one we will venture to say was converted by the discussion—most certainly we have heard of none; and yet instead of taking advantage of

their numbers, the friends of union agreeably to their previous intentions quietly withdrew, (except a very few who had not been apprized of this agreement), when they saw, that no compromise could be effected.

With this explanation the public will understand in what sense and how *the first Constitution was rejected, after a discussion of more than three hours.* It is not our intention to criminate the Secretary; for he assures us, that he was unacquainted with some of these facts, and that he would have been willing to alter his statement, had not copies been sent to other papers before he presented one to us. This explanation seemed necessary to let the public know, that the first Constitution *was rejected* not by a change of sentiment or overpowering of numbers, but by the voluntary withdrawal from the meeting of those who presented it.

From this historical sketch, viewed in connection with the two Constitutions presented at the meeting, our readers will be able to form some just opinions respecting the spirit by which the two parties are actuated. We shall make no comments; the facts will speak for themselves.

The Western Reserve College, of which mention is made in the foregoing extracts, has been extensively represented at the South as being a nursery for educating Abolitionists, (we use the term in its sectarian or party sense), and as being under the patronage and control of one or more of their leaders. We have taken some pains to investigate the facts connected with this accusation, and are enabled to state them, from an authentic source, as follows:—

When the Faculty were chosen, the Abolition question was not agitated in reference to their appointment, and three out of the four, including the President, an able and popular instructor, with some of the tutors, became the zealous advocates of Immediate Abolition, and used strenuous, and to a great extent, successful efforts to convert the students to their own creed. The Trustees, who had not supposed that these gentlemen would pervert their connexion with the College to the purpose of introducing that distracting question within its walls, on finding the error of this reasonable calculation, first adopted such mild measures as, it was supposed, would deter them from going farther out of the line of their academical vocation; but finding such measures to be ineffectual, intimated to them that their voluntary retirement from office, would prevent a painful

resort, on the part of the Board, to a harsher alternative. Two of them, availing themselves of the suggestion, resigned; the third, the Rev. Charles B. Storrs, the President of the College, was then absent on account of ill health, and has since died, greatly regretted by all his friends; and Mr. Nutting, the only remaining member of the Faculty, was understood to have regarded with great pain the course of his Colleagues on the subject under view.

The project of converting the College into a Seminary for educating Abolition Missionaries, who should spread their creed over the country without regard to public safety or constitutional duty, has thus been resisted, and we trust effectually, by the firmness of the Trustees.

As illustrating sentiments entertained at Hudson, the seat of the Western Reserve College, on the subjects of Slavery and Colonization, we copy from the Observer and Telegraph of the 12th ult. an account of the proceedings of a public meeting recently held at that place:—

“A numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Hudson friendly to the cause of the American Colonization Society, was held in the Congregational meeting-house in said town, on Saturday the 7th of Sept.

“The meeting was organized by calling Benjamin Whedon, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Dr. Lorenzo Warner and L. W. Hall, Esq. Secretaries.

“The object of the meeting having been explained by Dr. Israel Town, it was voted, that a committee of seven be appointed, to draft and report resolutions, as expressive of the general views of the meeting, upon the subject before them: Whereupon, David Hudson, Esq. Capt. Heman Oviatt, Van R. Humphrey, Esq. Mr. Oliver Clark, Dr. Wm. Noble, Dr. Israel Town and L. W. Hall, Esq. were appointed said committee.

“After a short absence, the committee returned, and by David Hudson, Esq. their Chairman, reported to the meeting the subjoined Preamble and Resolutions. The meeting was addressed by Van R. Humphrey, Esq. and others, in support of the Resolutions, and in behalf of the general interests of the Colonization Society: Professor Wright and one other gentleman, addressed the meeting in opposition thereto. The Resolutions were finally adopted by an almost unanimous vote, and are as follows:—

PREAMBLE.

“Whereas, this meeting being impressed with the transcendent importance of the present and perpetual union of these United States, and of the invaluable Institutions

which have sprung up under and are protected by our Federal Constitution, the high and acknowledged charter of our political liberties, does deplore the occurrence of any and every event calculated to weaken or dissolve that union, sap the foundation of those Institutions, or bring that Constitution or any of its provisions into disrepute among the people—either by withholding obedience, under the name of nullification, to the general laws of the land, or attempting injuriously to intermeddle with the rights of others in a manner not sanctioned by our great political compact: And whereas, with a view more particularly, to exhibit the sentiments of this meeting on the subject of the immediate abolition of slavery, which has lately produced some excitement in this section of the country, therefore,

“Resolved, That notwithstanding we regret the existence of slavery any where, and more especially in any part of this Union, yet we as frankly state, that it is neither within the legitimate powers of Congress, nor the legal energies of the non-slaveholding States, to dissolve the relation of master and slave, it being a matter within the exclusive control of each State in which it exists.

“Resolved, That we conceive the doctrine of immediate abolition, as at present understood and advocated, to be in direct controvension of the spirit of the Constitution, and opposed to the best interests of the white, no less than to the black population of our country.

“Resolved, That the scheme of Colonization is a noble enterprise, and commends itself to the confidence and support of the community, as in its tendencies not only calculated to relieve the thousands of our coloured population from their low and degraded condition, but also to throw the light of civilization, and the benign influences of christianity over the vast continent of Africa.

“Resolved, That this meeting, regretting as it does, the evil of slavery, cannot forbear to express its strong anxiety for the prosperity and furtherance of any measure consistent with the Constitution and laws of the country, and of the rights of the masters, speedily to remove the evil forever from the Union.

“BENJ. WHEDON, Chairman.

“LYMAN W. HALL, } Secretaries.”
“LORENZO WARNER, }

ANTI-SLAVERY PROCEEDINGS IN NEW YORK.

On Wednesday evening, the 2nd inst. a large concourse of the citizens of New York assembled at Clinton Hall, in pursuance of the following notice:

“The friends of the immediate abolition of Slavery in the United States, are requested to meet at Clinton Hall on Wednesday evening, 2d October, at 7 o'clock, to form a New York City Anti-Slavery Society.

JOSHUA LEAVITT,
WM. GOODELL,
WM. GREEN, Jr. } Committee.
JOHN RANKIN,
LEWIS TAPPAN,

The assemblage being informed that the Trustees of Clinton Hall had closed their doors against any meeting which might convene under the foregoing notice; those present organized in the passages of the building, by calling General Robert Bogardus to the chair, and appointing M. C. Patterson, Esq. and Mr. P. P. Parsells, Secretaries. On motion, it was then resolved to adjourn to Tammany Hall.

The large room in that well known establishment was soon filled to overflowing; when the following resolutions were introduced by F. A. Tallmadge, Esq., with a short but appropriate address; and being seconded by John Neal, Esq. of Portland, Maine, who also made some pertinent remarks, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Resolved, That our duty to the country, and our Southern Brethren in particular, renders it improper and inexpedient to agitate a question pregnant with peril and difficulty to the common weal.

Resolved, That it is our duty as citizens and Christians to mitigate, not to increase, the evils of slavery, by an unjustifiable interference in a matter which requires the will and cordial concurrence of all to modify or remove.

Resolved, That we take this opportunity to express to our Southern Brethren, our fixed and unalterable determination to resist every attempt that may be made to interfere with the relation in which master and slave now stand, as guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Messrs. Howard & Lovejoy, for the gratuitous use of their room on this occasion.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in all the daily papers.

ROBERT BOGARDUS, *Chairman.*

M. C. PATTERSON, } *Secretaries.*
P. P. PARSELLS,

The advertisement of this meeting produced a general and deep excitement in the city of New York, which was increased by a large placard, posted throughout the city in the following words:

NOTICE.

TO ALL PERSONS FROM THE SOUTH.

All persons interested in the subject of a meeting, called by

J. Leavitt, W. Goodell, W. Green, Jr.

J. Rankin, Lewis Tappan,

At Clinton Hall, this evening, at 7 o'clock, Are requested to attend at the same hour and

place.

MANY SOUTHERNERS.

New York, Oct. 2d, 1833.

N. B. All citizens who may feel disposed to

manifest the *true* feeling of the state on this subject, are requested to attend.

The advocates of immediate abolition, finding themselves debarred from the use of Clinton Hall, silently retreated to Chatham street Chapel, where they appointed JOHN RANKIN Chairman of the meeting, and ABRAHAM COX, M. D. Secretary. They then proceeded to organize themselves into a Society called the "New York City Anti-Slavery Society," to pass resolutions, and to elect the following officers:

ARTHUR TAPPAN, President.	WILLIAM GREEN, Jr. Vice-President.
JOHN RANKIN, Treasurer.	ELIZUR WRIGHT, Jr. Cor. Secretary.
CHARLES W. DENISON, Rec. Secretary.	JOSHUA LEAVITT,
ISAAC T. HOPPER,	ABRAHM L. COX, M. D. } Managers.
LEWIS TAPPAN,	WILLIAM GOODELL,

The New York American, a leading print in New York, in commenting on the foregoing proceedings, pertinently suggests that the true course "to show that Mr. Garrison and his abettors do not represent in any calculable degree the sound public opinion of New York on the subject of slavery," is "*by aiding and sustaining the Colonization Society*"; and intimates its regret that "every man of the immense number—five thousand, it is said—assembled at Tammany Hall to pass the resolutions we published yesterday," had not contributed "his one dollar, or his ten dollars, according to his means, to the fund of the Colonization Society." This seasonable hint will, it may be hoped, be attended with salutary results.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst. a public meeting was held at the Masonic Hall in the city of New York, to aid the American Colonization Society.—It is stated to have been one of the largest meetings ever held in that city for a benevolent object. The Mayor of the city presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society; Chancellor WALWORTH, DAVID B. OGDEN, Esq., the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, the Hon. THEODORE FREILINGHUYSEN, HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., ROBERT S. FINLEY,

Esq., Agent of the New York Colonization Society, WILLIAM DUER, LL. D., President of Columbia College, and the Rev. Dr. M'CARTEE. We regret that the report of the proceedings reached us too late, to enable us to make room for the addresses delivered by these gentlemen. The following resolutions were adopted:

Moved by Chancellor WALWORTH,
and seconded by D. B. OGDEN, Esq.

1. Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting the principles and measures of the American Colonization Society are favorable to the union and happiness of our country, as well as conducive to the relief and improvement of the whole African race.

Moved by Rev. Mr. HAWKS, and
seconded by JOHN BALTON, Esq.

2. Resolved, That the establishment of Christian Colonies of free men of color on the African coast, promises the largest and most enduring benefits to Africa, and to the general cause of humanity and religion.

Moved by Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, and seconded by Mr. SAMUEL WARD.

3. That at the present crisis, the friends of the American Colonization Society are urged by the most weighty considerations, to explain its views, make known its success, and aid its resources.

Moved by HUGH MAXWELL, Esq.
and seconded by JOHN DUER.

4. That a subscription be now opened with a view of raising 20,000 dollars or more in this City and State, to aid the objects of the American Colonization Society; and that the Managers of that Society be requested, as soon as practicable, to establish at Cape Mount, or on some other portion of the Liberian Territory, a settlement to bear the name of New York.

Moved by President DUER, of Columbia College, and seconded by P. P. PERIT, Esq.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to devise and execute such measures as they may deem expedient to carry into speedy and complete effect the object of the meeting.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. M'CARTEE.

6. *Resolved*, As the sense of this meeting, that one of the most interesting features of the Colony at Liberia, is its being instrumental to the introduction of the Gospel into Africa; and that, sustained as it is by the efforts of a Christian community, a fundamental principle in the management of its affairs, and especially of its internal police, should ever be the recognition and influence of the Christian religion.

7. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, be published in the papers of this city, and that the speeches of the gentlemen who have addressed the audience, be requested for publication, under the direction of the committee just appointed.

The following gentlemen constitute the committee under the 5th resolution:

Elisha Tibbits,
Dr. Samuel Akerly,
G. P. Dissosway,
Moses Allen,
Jasper Corning,
Wm. B. Crosby,
George Griswold,
John J. Bailey,
Dr. J. M. Reese,
Robert Gray,
John W. Leavitt,
John P. Stagg,
John R. Peters,
Charles Oakley,
Joseph Kernonchan,
Isaac S. Hone,
R. T. Haines,
Francis Olmsted,
President DUER was appointed Chairman.

Gurdon Buck,
Nathaniel Weed,
Charles H. Russell,
H. Booraem,
Wm. A. Duer,
M. C. Vanschaick,
T. D. Doremus,
J. B. Varnum,
David Lee,
B. L. Woolley,
James M'Call,
Wm. Couch,
Abijah Fisher,
Pelatiah Perit,
Fred'k. A. Tracy,
Dennis Davenport,
James Boorman,
Samuel Ward.

(Signed) GIDEON LEE, *Chairman.*
W.M. BARD, } *Secretaries.*

GEO. GRISWOLD, *§ Secretaries.*
The amount of contributions and
subscriptions ascertained at the close
of the meeting was \$3,406.

ALBANY COLONIZATION MEETING.

ALBANY COLONIZATION MEETING.
A public meeting of the members of the New York State Colonization Society, and the friends of the cause, was held in the South Dutch Church, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 1st. GIDEON HAWLEY, Esq. in the absence of Chief Justice SAVAGE, President of the Society, was called to the Chair, and JOHN P. NORTON appointed Secretary.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS implored the Divine blessing. Rev. J. N. DANFORTH, General Agent of the National Society, then addressed the meeting at some length, demonstrating the benevolence of the Colonization system; what it had done, and what it would do, if vigorously supported by the American people.—Mr. A. D. Williams, Colonial Vice-Agent, followed in an animated speech, which was listened to with interest; and in that part of it which represented the horrors of the slave-trade, and the part he had taken in rescuing the victims of cupidity and cruelty, he drew the tender tribute of “some natural tears” from bright eyes in the assembly, as well as from beneath more manly brows.

Mr. J. T. NORTON then offered the following resolutions:—

ing resolutions.—
Resolved, That this meeting, having heard the statements of the gentlemen who have addressed them, are fully satisfied of the importance of the efforts of the American Colonization Society, and that it is our solemn duty, as men and as Christians, to co-operate with them.

Resolved, That it is desirable the city of Albany should raise a sum sufficient to transport to the Colony in Africa, ONE HUNDRED colored emigrants; it being understood that a large number are ready to take their departure whenever the means can be provided; and that the sum of THIRTY dollars will send out one emigrant, and maintain him in the Colony six months.

The motion was seconded by Rev. JOHN N. CAMPBELL, who begged leave to add the following resolution, which he enforced by a few spirited remarks:—

Resolved, That it be required of the Board of Managers at Washington City, that the emigrants who shall be sent out in this expedition, shall be persons of good moral characters and steady habits—that if it be possible, one or more teachers shall be of their number—that they shall go out as an ORGANIZED TEMPERANCE SOCIETY; and that if it be not inconsistent with the regulations of the Society, they shall be established in a separate settlement, to be called ALBANY.

MR. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSLAER then rose and moved the following resolutions, which were supported at some length by an interesting address on the high importance of complete instruction for the mass of mind increasing on the shores of Africa.

WHEREAS, the prosperity of every Republic, greatly depends, under God, upon the efficiency of its means of instructing and enlightening its citizens: AND WHEREAS, the Republic of Liberia is one, in the prosperity and good government of which, the people of this State continue to feel the deepest interest: AND WHEREAS, the system of education, which is the glory of New York, would be instrumental, under a superintending Providence, in producing equally great and beneficial results on the coast of Africa: Therefore,

Resolved, That, with the permission of the Parent Society, and in co-operation with the citizens of Liberia, we will assist in laying the foundation, and rearing, the structure of a complete system of education within the limits of their territory.

Resolved, That as the commencement of the enterprise, measures be immediately taken to establish a HIGH SCHOOL in the Colony, with special reference to the education of teachers for the common schools, now, or hereafter to be, in operation.

Resolved, That a correspondence be immediately opened with the Liberians, under the direction of the N. Y. State Colonization Society, for the purpose of obtaining such information as, from time to time, may be necessary to secure the great objects in view.

Resolved, That other towns and cities in the State be earnestly solicited to co-operate with the State Society, in carrying forward this great enterprise.

The resolutions were seconded and ably advocated by Rev. E. N. KIRK.

The meeting was one of profound interest, and must have the happiest influence in the city—an influence which, it is hoped, will not be bounded by the limits of the city of Albany, but will extend throughout the State.

Upwards of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS were subscribed at this meeting, as an opening sum towards the three thousand proposed to be raised for the ALBANY emigrants.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry the resolutions of the meeting into effect: Harmanus Bleecker, John T. Norton, James King, Ambrose Spencer, John Townsend, Benjamin F. Butler, Israel Smith, Israel Williams, Ira Harris, R. V. De Witt, Daniel D. Barnard.

The meeting was concluded with prayer by the Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL.

—Any donations towards this object may be left with ISRAEL SMITH, (Smith & Porter) 394 South Market street.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—On Sunday and Monday evenings of last week, we, in common with a large number of our fellow citizens, had the pleasure of hearing the views of Mr. Finley, Agent for this Society, stated in two eloquent lectures; one at the First Presbyterian church, the other at the Bleecker street church. It has seldom fallen to our lot to be more interested than we were on those occasions. He dealt principally in facts that had fallen under his personal observation,—every one of which spoke volumes. Whether Mr. Finley gave us a view of the sunny side only, is not for us to say. Certain it is that his facts and arguments flatly contradict what we have heard from the lips of the Abolitionists. But if the facts stated by him are truly illustrative of this great cause, it is without exception, the most magnificent enterprise in which man ever engaged. This cause has lately received new impulse from the fact that the operations of the Society have been violently opposed. It is a question calculated to enlist the warmest feelings of the philanthropist, and has arrested the attention of the legislative bodies of the Southern States. We have no doubts that slavery will be removed from this land as fast as possible without doing violence to the law and constitution. Let the work go on.—*Eluc.*

Utica, October 1st, 1833.

FROM LIBERIA.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Cross, Oct. 10.

The following is an extract from a letter lately received by Mr. T. A. Mills, Corresponding Secretary of the Kentucky Colonization Society. It is written by the young gentleman who went out in charge of the late expedition from this state, and contains the only certain intelligence we have yet received.

Monrovia, Liberia, July 19, 1833.

DEAR SIR—We arrived in this port on the 11th instant, and were detained about a week before landing, as the government boats were employed in conveying an expedition down the coast to Grand Bassa. Having had the Cholera on board, we were forbid landing at the usual place, and were under the necessity of having every thing washed and fumigated, before proceeding to Caldwell. We were much afflicted on our voyage, having lost twenty-nine, many of whom were children, (five only excepted) who died with the whooping cough, and worms. The Cholera raged for about fifteen days, and seemed as though it would sweep every thing before it. The emigrants now are mostly in good health and spirits; and are in a fair way to be pleasantly and profitably located, most if not all of them, at Millsburg. The list of deaths, with the diseases, have been furnished to the governor, and will appear in his next annual report.—From reports circulating in this place, many of the emigrants fear they may come to want,

but I have not, after much inquiry, been able to find one industrious person who did not feel that he was able to obtain a comfortable livelihood by his labor. On the whole, I am better pleased with the colony and its location than I expected to be, and my expectations at first were not very low. The colonists, who for the first six months are supported by the Society, have enough to render them comfortable, though some two or three persons are dissatisfied. They draw their rations every Saturday for the ensuing week, which consists of pork or beef, meal, flour, rice, and molasses or sugar, and in quantities which our most respectable emigrants say are abundantly sufficient. * * * *

Although, as I have stated, that no industrious man in health need come to want; yet, as health in this country is very precarious for the first year or eighteen months, each emigrant should be furnished with at least a few pounds of tobacco and a few yards of coarse cotton cloth or check, to aid them in case of absolute want; especially they should be provided with hoes, axes, spades, hammers, &c. &c. as many of these things cannot be obtained in the public store. A little additional expense in cloth or tobacco will render those comfortable who otherwise must suffer, and this expense should not be spared though the number of the emigrants would be thereby diminished. A liberal supply of woollen clothes for the rainy season should also be sent out with each expedition, as the climate is far from being uncomfortably warm.

I had almost forgot to mention the attention paid to the emigrants by Capt. Taylor. It is my opinion that you will not be able to find another man who will incommodate himself more for their comfort.

Sincerely yours,

A. H. SAVAGE.

MR. T. A. MILLS.

LETTER FROM A COLONIST.

The subjoined letter, addressed to a gentleman in Georgetown, D. C., is from a respectable coloured man, formerly a resident of this District. He emigrated from it about a year ago to the Colony, in poverty; but by industry and attention to business, has been able to lay the foundation of a solid independence:

Liberia, Grand Bassa, July 27, 1833.

Dear Sir,—I have taken this opportunity of informing you of my health and happiness.—I am well at present, and hope this may find you the same. I am yet remaining at Grand Bassa, and much better pleased than I was the time I wrote you before. My views as respects agriculture, I have carried into full operation. The corn which I tried, I raised to be as good corn as I have seen in the United States, and I have procured enough for the next crop. I have also cultivated the American watermelon, and it grows very well in this country. I have also laid down the foun-

dations of my houses, one 18 by 20, the other 12 by 14. This I have done during the eight months I have resided in Grand Bassa. My object in writing these few lines, is to show that there can be a living made in Africa, provided health can be preserved. It is true that we have many cases of sickness and death in this settlement, but I do not think as many as at Cape Montserado or Caldwell. We have had as many as eight deaths during our residence in this place, and principally children. Sickness in this country often occurs from eating improper fruit, such as pine apples, bananas, and palm wine, all of which I find injurious. I hope you will do what you can for Grand Bassa. The prospect before us authorises the belief that we can supply a return cargo of one or \$2000 in camwood and palm oil in exchange for flour, sugar, molasses, domestic cloths, beads, pipes, tobacco, powder, beef and pork, &c. I find that we have made friends with all the surrounding tribes. I am happy to inform you that I have found a friend in Mr. John B. Russwurm of Monrovia, to whom you recommended me. The first time I made my appearance at Cape Montserado, after having resided at Grand Bassa 6 months, he opened his doors to me and gave me credit for the amount of one hundred and sixty dollars, of which I have, in one month and a half, nearly made my returns. My best respects to Mr. Gurley, my worthy friend. I hope you will forward my wife as quick as possible.

Yours respectfully,

HANSON LEIPER.

*From the Christian Advocate, (New York),
July 12, 19.*

LIBERIA MISSION.

The Rev. Melville B. Cox, who left America in November last, for the Colony at Liberia, on the western coast of Africa, has forwarded, by the Jupiter, his first report to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is a document of considerable length; and is accompanied by another document of forty or fifty pages, entitled, "Sketches of Western Africa," addressed to the editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal.

We had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Williams, the vice-agent of the Colony, and acting governor. He has come to the United States on some business, a part of which is to obtain ordination as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which we presume he will obtain, as he has the regular papers and vouchers for that purpose. Mr. Williams has been in the Colony **TEN** years: was converted in the Colony. We learned from him that Mr. Cox had regularly organized the Methodist Episcopal Church in Monrovia; that there was a church also at Caldwell, and another at Millsburgh; besides three of other denominations in the Colony. Mr. Williams mentioned also, that a camp meeting had just closed, the first ever held in the Colony, at which there was a gracious revival, about twenty-five or thirty having been converted to God. They have a Sunday school and a day school.

It will be seen from the extracts which we give below, from Mr. Cox's letter, that he has purchased the mission house formerly built in the Colony, and that he proposes the establishment of three more missionary stations; one at Grand Bassa, about seventy miles from Monrovia; one at Grand Cape Mount, about fifty miles; and one at SEGO, in the very heart of Africa, on the NIGER.—This last mission Mr. Cox proposes to call the "Myrick Mission," in reference to the late Mr. Myrick of Petersburgh, Va., who left a large legacy to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, expressing a wish that it might be the means of establishing a foreign mission.

Mr. Cox also deems it necessary that a school should be connected with each mission station, and that there should be a school of more extensive arrangements on the model of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. His remarks on this matter we think judicious; though it will be a question whether the Missionary, or the Colonization Society ought to establish this school. The whole report is under the consideration of a special committee of the Missionary Society, and all these plans suggested by Mr. Cox, will be examined, and decisions be had on them. In the mean time we proceed to give some extracts from the report:

N. B.—Mr. Cox sent home a trunk of curiosities to the Missionary Society, among which is a beautiful copy of the Koran, in Arabic, which he procured on the Gambia.

To the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New York.

Dear Brethren:—I am sure you will join me in grateful acknowledgments to a gracious God for my safe arrival at Liberia. It is of his mercy I am here—to Him be all the praise.

Of my voyage I will here only say, it was a stormy and a long one. We were more than two months from coast to coast, and more than four to Cape Montserado. But, thank God, we are here—here safely.—Though more than two months on the coast before our arrival, not one of our number were lost, until we were safely set on shore at Monrovia. Since then death has taken one from our company; one that was too far gone, however, with the pulmonary consumption, long to have survived in any climate. With this exception, we are all as well as "new comers" in general. Some have had slight attacks of the fever, which, it is said, all must have; the remainder are waiting, some patiently, others anxiously, their seasoning. For my own part, I have no painful fears upon the subject. God, I know, has both life and health in his keeping—what is good, that will he do. I have had too many instances of his goodness in my rather lonely enterprise, to be at all afraid to trust in him now.

In view of much friendly advice that has been given me, by those better acquainted with the climate than myself, I have as yet done but little. Thought, however, has not been idle. I have been planning and watching the openings of Providence, and praying

for the direction of Almighty God, without whose aid the best-concerted plans and utmost vigor of strength I know are but as ropes of sand. His light, and his only, I intend to follow. And as Methodism has hitherto been the child of Providence, wherever established, so here I trust it will be planted with his own hand. With these convictions, and by a train of circumstances, which I think singularly and clearly providential, I have been led to *purchase a mission house at Monrovia*, for which I am to pay five hundred dollars. Though I have done it on my own responsibility, I have great confidence to believe that you will not only approve but commend the courage which sustained me in doing it.

The house was built by the lamented Ashmun, and three lots beside the one on which the house stands, were, by him, assigned for missionary purposes. At his death he gave the house in fee simple to the Basle mission, and by consequence, on some mutual agreement between them and him, they became possessed of the land also. One of these missionaries is now at Sierra Leone, and hearing that the house was for sale, and presuming what I have found to be true—that houses would be rented with much difficulty—I sought an interview with him, and, after some conversation, proposed purchasing it, provided, on seeing it, it should suit the interests of our mission, with the understanding, however, that we should become possessed of the land also.

Presuming that our missionary society has never been legally incorporated; I shall take good care that the house and premises are properly secured to individual members of the board for the benefit of the mission. For its payment I shall draught, payable at thirty days after sight, on the Young Men's Missionary Society, with the hope that it may be made the occasion of a special meeting; at which perhaps a collection may be lifted that will more than cover its amount. Sure I am, could they see our Colony as it is; could they have but one bird's-eye view of the magnitude of our mission, as seen from Cape Montserado, of Africa, and the millions that are perishing for the lack of knowledge in its vast wildernesses, they might take up as many thousands as it is hundreds, in New York, alone. There is not in the wide world such a field for missionary enterprise. There is not in the wide world a field that promises to the sincere efforts of a Christian community a richer harvest. There is not in the wide world a spot to which Americans owe so much to human beings, as to this same degraded Africa. She has toiled for our comfort; she has borne a galling yoke for our ease and indulgence; she has driven our plough, has tilled our soil, and gathered our harvests, while our children have lived in ease, and been educated with the fruits thereof. Shall we make her no returns? If she has given to us "carnal things" can we do less than return her intellectual and spiritual things? God help us to do it, nor to think we have done enough, until Africa is redeemed.

WHAT I WANT TO DO.—I want to establish a mission at Grand Bassa, a very promis-

ing settlement, about seventy miles to the eastward of Monrovia. Our Church has children already there who have emigrated from America. *They* need our care—our instruction. Religion in our colored friends from home, has not been sufficiently fortified with principle, to withstand the temptations, and to meet the difficulties, which will necessarily occur in a land of pagan idolatry and heathen superstition. I have thought, too, that *through them*, perhaps the Gospel might be the more readily communicated to the natives around them. Added to this, the place is very easy of access, is better suited to the interests of agriculture than perhaps any settlement yet made in the Colony; and the natives are said to have a strong desire to learn, and to be possessed of much more than ordinary innocence and docility of character.

I have already engaged a person to build a small house and a cane or log church, near the centre of the settlement; the whole of which will cost perhaps one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars, over thirty of which I have already advanced. The governor has kindly offered an acre of land to build them on, which of itself, in the course of a few years, will cover the expense.

A mission of still greater importance I propose to establish at or near Grand Cape Mount, about fifty miles to the windward.—As you will perceive, we intend to line the coast. And I do pray that it may be with such a moral power as shall effectually put a stop to the cursed practice of slave stealing, which I regret to say is still carried on between this and Sierra Leone, and between that and the Gambia. As yet no colonists have settled there, but the king is exceedingly anxious for a missionary who will teach his children "Book," and the natives are represented as being far more intelligent than at any place under the protection of the Colony. The spot from appearances as I passed it, and from representation, I should think healthier than this, and as a mission for the instruction of natives offers, in my view, greater advantages than any place south of Sierra Leone.

I shall employ my own time for the present in visiting the different stations, learning and arranging some one of the native languages, establishing and visiting the schools, and preaching as my health will permit.

The "Myrick mission," must be established at Sego, on the Niger. And there is no place to which I shall look for happier results than from this far-famed river. I had fixed on Sego as a place for missionary exertion, before I received brother Hall's letter mentioning your intentions. It is in the very heart of Africa.

To get there, we must ascend the Gambia as far as Tenda, whence it is but about ten* days' walk. There is a factory at Tenda, and before we arrive there will be another at

Sego, owned by Mr. Grant, an English merchant at Bathurst. He is very friendly to Methodism,—I am personally acquainted with him, and, if the board desire it, I will meet the missionary selected for this spot, at the Gambia or here, and accompany him to Sego, see him well settled, and return. I am also personally acquainted with the governor at the Gambia, with several of the merchants, and trust that my visit there left a favorable impression on the community in general.—Either or all I am sure will afford every facility in their power to promote the interests of both learning and religion in the benighted region with which they are surrounded.

In selecting a man for this station in particular, great care will be necessary. Do not send a boy, nor one whose character is unformed or unsettled. He will be exposed to many privations, hardships, and temptations; and, besides, Africans pay almost as much deference to age as did the Jews anciently.—Send one well acquainted with Methodism, and one well acquainted with theology in general. Added to these, and to all those tempers, self-sacrifice and deep devotion, which should characterise all missionaries, it would be well if, before he leaves, he would devote a few months, at least, to the study of the Arabic language. He will there be constantly coming in contact with Mohammedans, and a knowledge of Arabic would very much exalt him in their estimation. And though others seem to think the conversion of these next to an impossibility, I know of no other class to which I would sooner go with the story of the cross for success, than to these same sons of the prophet. They have now some knowledge of God, and their absurdities would soon yield to truth. Difficulties would, no doubt, occur at first; but once gain access, and you have the whole mass—a mighty host at command—and more intellect than perhaps can be found in the same number of souls in all uncivilized Africa.

SCHOOLS.—I wish to connect with each of the missions named, a small school, at first to be under the immediate tuition of the missionary; afterward, as the labors of the station may increase, to be under a regular teacher. I scarcely need say, that in all uncivilized countries, but little progress can be made in religion or learning unless they go hand in hand, as soon as we can speak to them, appeal to the heart, but let it be sustained by another to the head.

A school of still greater importance than all these, I wish to establish some where near Monrovia, Caldwell, or Millsburg,—a school that shall be properly *academic* as well as "primary." For my model I have selected the *Maine Wesleyan Seminary*. The object will be to unite under one roof, religion, art, science, and industry. This is just what Africa needs. It struck me with great force on my passage here, and observation on the coast has but strengthened the conviction. Nothing, I am sure, short of something of this kind, can meet wants such as are here found. The natives, of course, have no habits of well-directed industry: they know but little of agriculture, and every thing like art is done at immense labor, and these all come within the

* If this be true, my map and maps in general are in error. They mark the distance between Tenda and Sego much farther. I had my information from a merchant who frequently trades with the natives of the place.

purview of our mission. If we christianize them,—if the one could be done without the other,—and have them to mingle with the common herd, we shall spend our strength for naught. They must be both christianized and civilized before our work will be well done.

The great difficulty in instructing the natives here, has been to keep them entirely from native influence. For the want of this much labor has been, if possible, worse than lost. For this evil, the seminary proposed will be a sovereign remedy. It is intended that all the natives who may attend it, shall be bound to the society until they are eighteen and twenty-one; that they in particular shall become properly "institution scholars."—Half of their time will be devoted to manual labor; the remainder to study. With a seven or ten years course like this, *habit*, to say nothing of religion, will become nature, and the mind too well enlightened and disciplined, and the taste and feelings too much refined, not to revolt at the thought of retrograding to its former barbarism. But, should God in mercy, as we doubt not he will, bless the scholars with a saving knowledge of Christ, they might then be trusted any where, and many among them would no doubt be raised up as able ministers of the New Testament, who would go forth into the wildernesses, whence they had been gathered, weeping, bearing precious seed.

Moreover, the interests of the Colony, in the most emphatic manner, require such an institution. It is not enough that one, two, or a dozen of well-educated colored men are sent from America; though we have not now one third of that number. Parents want something *here*, to which they can look for an education for their children that will fit them for every thing useful in business, and, if desired, all that is necessary as preparatory to a regular collegiate course. The wants of Africa as a whole call for it. The safety of Gospel doctrines and Gospel institutions calls for it. At present the *intellectual* are more pressing, if possible, than even the moral wants of the Colony.

There is too, I am glad to say, among the colonists in general, especially in the late Charleston expedition, an ardent thirst for knowledge, and a strong desire for an institution of the kind. In conversing a few days since with a pious mechanic upon the subject, "I would," said he, "willingly give a year's labor for a year's instruction."

Schools and colleges to educate them in America, will not answer our wants. We need to breathe and to feel the atmosphere of such instructions here. It would awaken a still deeper thirst for learning. It would arouse much in intellect that is now as dormant as inert matter, excite a laudable emulation, and secure the education of many a promising youth here, whose genius and talents might otherwise be unknown.

The teachers of this institution should be *white* men, at least the principal. There are now no white teachers here.

To establish a seminary of this kind, I know it will cost *money*. But at this moment ten thousand dollars might very easily be raised for such a purpose.

Let an agent be appointed for the work, whose sole duty shall be to travel and take up collections for it, for one year, and I should be almost willing to become responsible for the balance that might be necessary.

The religious state of the Colony I must defer for a future communication. My mind is too much burdened with the care of properly organizing the Church, of regulating the Sabbath school, and of settling some difficulties which occurred before my arrival, and perhaps I have not sufficiently caught the spirit of the times, to do it accurately.

I cannot close this without mentioning that I am much indebted to the Wesleyan missionary at the Gambia, also those at Sierra Leone, nor would it be just to omit the names of the Rev. Messrs. West, Raban, Metzger, Graham, and Kissling, of the Church of England. From them I derived many of the facts in the few "sketches," I have made.—Mr. West, the chaplain of St. Mary's, in particular, in addition to his christian courtesy to myself, just before I left him, handed me a purse of about twenty dollars, to be distributed among our emigrants.

I will only add, that I believe our mission to be admirably timed. Earlier might have been fatal—later, the ascendancy lost. The field is wide, and I believe ripe for the sickle. Should our lives and health be preserved, you may calculate on a success that will justify any effort in sustaining the mission, which religion or humanity can make.

Commending it all to God, I am, dear brother, your obedient servant in the Gospel,

MELVILLE B. COX.

Monrovia, April 8, 1833.

Monrovia, May 4, 1833.

DEAR SIR—I forgot to state in my last that the mission in Grand Bassa will be placed in charge of a *colored* Brother. Could we find men suitable, it would probably be for the interest of the mission, as well as the colony, and the interest of our colored friends in general, to call as many of them into the field, as *auxiliaries*, as could conveniently be supported. Their constitutions, it is thought by some, are better suited to the climate than that of the white man's, and it would have a tendency to allay the many petty and fearful jealousies that exist here against *white* influence. The whole colony, with a few exceptions, seems strangely fearful of the authority of white men in any form. Time and patience, and love, however, I doubt not, will soon correct the evil.

The brother who will be placed in charge has a wife, but no children. I propose to give to him two hundred dollars a year. This at Bassa will be nearly equivalent to four hundred dollars here. Provisions of every kind which Africa affords, can be bought there at fifty and a hundred, nay, many things at two hundred per cent. cheaper than here. Two hundred dollars, with the privilege of living in the mission house, free of rent, which I am building there, I think will make him quite comfortable. His name is Isaac Liggins. He can *preach well*, uses good language, is deeply pious; but reads only ordinarily well, and writes but poorly. *

It is a time of much sickness, suffering and death in the colony, more so than for any time for several years past. Brethren, pray for us, that the clouds which seem to be gathering around us may be dissipated, and that this land of darkness may yet become as the garden of the Lord.

In great weakness, I am, dear brother, yours in the labors and sufferings of the Gospel of Christ,

MELLVILLE B. COX.

Since the foregoing article was in type, the melancholy news of MR. COX's death reached the U. States. This event led to the following proceedings on the part of the Young Men's Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which we extract from the N. York Christian Advocate and Journal, of the 27th ult.

**DEATH OF THE REV. MELVILLE B. COX,
MISSIONARY TO LIBERIA.**

By the arrival of the brig American, Capt. Abels, from Monrovia, which place he left on the 15th of August, we have received the painful intelligence of the death of Rev. M. B. COX, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Liberia.

Mr. COX sailed from Norfolk, Va., on the 6th of November last; and after a long passage, during which the ship visited St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verds, Sierra Leone, and the mouth of the Gambia, he arrived at Monrovia on the 11th of March, his health being considerably improved during the voyage.

He met with a kind reception at the Colony, and immediately entered on the duties of his mission. On glancing his eye over his assigned field of labor, he saw that much was needed to be done immediately. His first object was to organize the people of his charge as a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This done, he next turned his attention to the missionaries who were expected soon to follow him, and assigned to each his particular charge, purchased the Basle (Swiss) mission house, and to a considerable extent explored the situation and wants of the Colony. For information on these and other points, we must refer to his report to the Board of Managers, and the Sketches of Western Africa, lately published in the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Soon after his arrival at Monrovia, Mr. COX was taken down by the fever, and his debilitated constitution was unable to resist its successive attacks. He was confined to his room for the greater part of his time there, although at times he appeared to be convalescing.—He, on Sabbath day, the 21st of July,

"His body with his charge laid down,

And ceased at once to work and live."

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Savage, a teacher at Caldwell, for nearly all the information we have respecting the state of his mind during the three or four last days of his life, which was that of confidence in the mercy of God, through the blood of Christ.

This Providence, to short-sighted mortals, so mysterious and dark, shall be overruled for

the furtherance of the Gospel and the interest of the mission in Africa.

While the Society offer their gratitude to Almighty God for His mercies, they are on this occasion called to the mournful duty of paying a tribute of respect, due to their late beloved missionary. They are persuaded that the friends of missions will sympathize with them in this expression of their feelings, bestowed upon the memory of this excellent and devoted man. He has fallen in his glory, and in his holy work.

In behalf of the Board,

GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY, Cor. Sec.
New York, Sept. 21st, 1833.

We are enabled to present to our readers an account of the last hours of this devoted missionary, extracted from a letter from MR. SAVAGE, the gentleman mentioned above, dated Monrovia, July 22d, 1833:—

"When I first came on shore, having a package to deliver to brother COX, I took an early opportunity to call, having previously understood that he was sick. He seemed much gratified to see me and spoke with freedom and apparent ease on all subjects connected with the mission, expressing regret that the assistant missionaries had not arrived, and mourned over the low state of religion in that place. On enquiry whether he intended to return to America, he hesitated, but finally said he did not know. At this time he seemed quite cheerful, and his nurse informed me that he appeared much better than he really was, probably owing to his having heard from America.

"On my calling again, he seemed to regret my intention of returning to America, and urged the necessity of more laborers in this part of the vineyard. Before I left him his spirits seemed depressed, and on asking the reason, he replied that he never had any doubts of his acceptance with God, as he had long since entered into covenant with Him; nor did he now distrust the Divine Mercy; but that he sometimes doubted whether he was in his proper sphere of labor; for said he, "though I know that my motive was good in coming to Africa, I may have erred in judgment as the best of men may sometimes do." I have strong attachments in America. He then spoke with emphasis on all subjects connected with his mission, and more especially the schools, one of which was about commencing at Grand Bassa, and seemed to lament that a teacher had not arrived.

"On my return from Millsburg, where I had been absent about 3 days, I found him much worse, having had a relapse of the fever. At his request, I concluded to remain with him until Monday, this being Saturday. He was now so feeble as to be able to say but few words. Though he seemed desirous if possible to return home, he appeared resigned to the will of God, and seemed conscious of the near approach of death. On my asking if there was any person he wished to see, he replied, every thing is arranged; and added, my whole trust is in God. Mentioning the infinite love and condescension of the Lord Jesus in giving himself for his re-

bellious creatures, he said—"All my hope is in and through Him." When near his end and unable to speak, except in monosyllables, he said I am not afraid to die! Though from the nature of the disease respiration was difficult, and he apparently suffered much, yet he uniformly said that he felt no pain.—Soon after the above remark, he appeared engaged in prayer, and then articulated several times in succession, come! come! as if wanting to say come Lord Jesus and come quickly. Reviving a little, he pronounced distinctly "pen," which I immediately stepped aside to procure, but supposing I did not understand him, he said "ink," both of which I brought to his bedside, but he was so overcome by this exertion, that he could say nothing more, except at intervals come! come! This was about 1 o'clock. About 3, he turned on his side and seemed easy, but this tranquillity was the moment of his departure. The mortal conflict was closed, and he breathed his soul into the hands of his Redeemer, leaving Africa and his friends to mourn their loss. He died on Sabbath the 21st of July."

Postponement of the Western Expedition.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Kentucky Colonization Society, convened in Frankfort, Oct. 8th, 1833, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, from the general prevalence of the Cholera throughout our country during the past summer, it is deemed impracticable to fit out another expedition to Liberia in November next, as was contemplated by a former resolution of this Board passed on the 13th day of April last—

Resolved, That the fitting out of said expedition be postponed until the next spring, to rendezvous at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 1st Monday in March, 1834, and that our Agent and Auxiliary Societies be requested to adopt such measures as shall in their opinions be best calculated to carry this resolution into effect.

Rev. W. P. Macknight, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been duly appointed an Agent of this Society, and as such is respectfully recommended to the public generally, and to the friends of the cause in particular.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. WINGATE, *Rec. Secretary.*

NEW ENGLAND MISSION TO LIBERIA.

Agreeably to notice the public meeting of the Young Men's Methodist Foreign Missionary Society of New England, was held last evening at the Broon Street Church; and such was the interest felt in the exercises of this occasion, that long before their commencement that spacious building with all its aisles, galleries, entries, and every nook and corner about it where a spectator could station himself, were filled to overflowing. The missionaries (who will leave in the Jupiter from Norfolk) were the Rev. R. Spaulding, the Rev. S. O. Wright, their wives, and Miss S. Farrington. Mr. Wright had intended, we believe, to go to Cape Mount and Mr. S. to Grand Bassa, but the recent decease of Mr.

Cox must probably render their precise destination undetermined till they arrive on the coast. The exercises having commenced with an original hymn by a full choir, prayers were offered by the Rev. R. Anderson, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and addresses made by the Rev. Messrs. Wright, Spaulding and Burrill of Ipswich. These were of the most solemn and affecting character.—[*Boston Mer. Journal*, Sept. 30.

POETRY.

The following production of Mrs. SIGOURNEY's gifted pen, graces the last number of the Colonizationist:—

MISSIONS TO AFRICA.

OH AFRIC!—fam'd in story,
The nurse of Egypt's might,
A cloud is on thy glory,
And quench'd thine ancient light;
Stern Carthage made the pinion
Of Rome's strong eagle cower,—
But brief was her dominion,
Lost is her trace of power.

And thou—the stricken-hearted,—
The scorn'd of every land,
Thy diadem departed,
Dost stretch thy fetter'd hand:—
How long shall misery wring thee,
And none arise to save?
And every billow bring thee
Sad tidings from the slave?

Is not thy time of weeping,
Thy night of darkness o'er?
Is not Heaven's justice keeping
Its vigil round thy shore?
I see a watch-light burning
On lone Liberia's Tower,
To guide thy sons returning
In Freedom's glorious power.

Thy pyramids aspiring
Unceasing wonder claim,
While every age admiring,
Demands their founder's name;
But more enduring glory
Shall settle on his head,
Who blest Salvation's story
Shall o'er thy deserts spread.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER.

A Liverpool paper says: "Letters have been received from Mr. Lander, dated Fernando Po, May 9. Our readers have been already informed of the expedition having entered the river Niger. It appears that the crew had caught the Fever on the coast, and that they carried the infection with them. During the first month not less than twenty deaths occurred among the persons composing the expedition; in the second five. Of the officers only three remained alive, namely, Messrs. Laird and Lander and Lieut. Allen.

Mr. Lander left the steamboats on the 14th of April, about 400 miles up the Niger, opposite the mouth of Lake Tschad. The object of his voyage to the coast was to procure necessaries, &c. The country on the banks of the Niger was found to be highly fertile, and

capable of being made to produce all kinds of tropical fruits, &c. The natives had received the expedition in the most friendly manner, and an amicable intercourse between them had taken place. One of the native kings or chiefs had visited the steamers, and was surprised and delighted with what he saw. He returned the compliment by inviting the officers to an entertainment on shore. At this *fête* his majesty produced two men, whom

he was about to offer as a sacrifice in honor of the visit of the white men. He was, however, entreated to spare the victims, and yielded to the entreaties of his new friends with a truly royal grace. The letters speak very confidently of the ultimate success of the commercial objects of the expedition. Had it not been for the ravages caused by the fever, the most complete success would, ere now, have attended the enterprise.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society from the 1st of Sept. to the 9th of Oct.

George Burwell's subscription on plan of G. Smith, per Bishop Meade,	\$100	
Subscriptions by sundry individuals in Bishop Meade's congregation,	136 62	236 62
Collection in Methodist Ep. church, Trenton, N. J. Rev. T. I. Thompson,	5	
Aux. Col. Society of Wadsworth, Ohio, per A. Dickinson, Esq.	23	
Collection in Ridley creek church, Delaware,	\$5	
Lower Brandywine do. do. by Rev. T. Love,	4	9
St. Paul's church, Norfolk, Rev. E. Boyden, Rector,	16	
Eben. Rhoades, Esq. Boston,		100
Female Col. Society of the Great Valley Baptist church and congregation, Pa. per Leonora Fletcher,		100
John T. Clark, Esq. of Mount Laurel, Halifax county, Virginia,	\$40	
Mrs. Priscilla Clark,	10	50
M. Dering, Esq. Tr. Monongalia Col. Society,		30
Collection in Paterson, N. J. by Rev. Samuel Fisher,		20
Amount remitted by Hon. E. Whittlesey, viz:		
Collection in 1st Congregational Society, Hudson, Ohio,	\$30	
Oliver O. Brown, Esq. of Hudson, Ohio,	20	
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in Youngstown Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Stafford,	5 50	
Hon E. Whittlesey, on account of Repository,	1	60
Collection in Baptist congregation, Stockton, N. York, Rev. J. Bailey,		10
Remitted by I. W. Davis, Esq. Tr. Albemarle, Va. Col. Society, viz:		
Collection by Rev. Z. Meade,	\$22 50	
" F. Bowman,	8 63	
" B. Fickland,	5	
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John Patterson, Tuscarora Valley, Pa. for African Repository,		2
Contribution by A. W. Porter,		100
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Donation by	do.	5
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Rev. I. M'Daniel, Frailey's, Russell county,	\$1 56	
Rev. S. Patton at Rye Cove Camp Ground, Scott county, Va.	7 31	
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Carmel Col. Society, per Rev. A. L. McLain,	27 74	30

Total amount.

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